THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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LOOK FOR THE X MARK.

Subscribers finding a blue X mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

The Independent Light Infantry at the Centennial.

As our readers are generally aware, the Independent Light Infantry, which is at least of an honored military history, covering a period of 82 years, the Centennial anniversary of which is being, in fact, not very far off, has been selected by his Excellency Gov. Brogden to represent the State of North Carolina at the Philadelphia Exposition, and take its place in the Centennial Legion of honor in the command is splendidly illustrated and uniformed; it is proficient in drill and military discipline, and its men are material in the rank and file of which are composed of those who have served their country faithfully on the tented field, and who have the esteem and pride of the community. Altogether, the Independent Light Infantry, if selected, will be a representative, in its every particular, of the Centennial, and the members of this company have either now to declare their intention to take a place in the Centennial Legion—this leaving the State of North Carolina without any military representation in Philadelphia—the burden of all which will amount to but little individual expense, of course, to pay; the remainder sections, transportation, aggregating the sum more or less, as it seems to us they should be the cheerful duty of their friends throughout the State, when they go to Philadelphia to represent faithfully and honorably their State. A liberal part of this sum they will raise among themselves, and now, can we not appeal for a little outside assistance?

We republish the foregoing from the Fayetteville *Gazette* with pleasure, and are ready to co-operate with that paper and the whole press of the State in making it the patriotic proposition.

So far as Wilmington is concerned, we respectfully suggest to the Wilmington Light Infantry and the Cape Fear Artillery that they take the matter in hand and collect together such contributions to the proposed fund as our citizens may be willing to make. Let each company appoint a committee to solicit contributions and forward the same to Maj. Charles Haigh, commanding the Independent Light Infantry, Fayetteville, N. C. If each town will give a very small sum the required amount will be easily raised. Hundreds of our citizens would be willing to give from 25 cents to $1, and many of them much more than these sums. We would suggest, however, that the soliciting committees of the two Wilmington companies fix the amount to be asked for at 25 cents, but giving all an opportunity of giving as much more as they desire. What say you, gentlemen, will you not take hold of the matter and give the old "Independents" a "lift?" This is a subject which should touch the State pride of every North Carolinian. Let us at least send this one company to represent the old State as an exponent of her Revolutionary heroes.

Taxation.

The matter of taxation is little understood by many who are tax payers. We therefore propose giving such information as will prevent trouble and annoyance to those not well informed.

Article 7 section 9 of the Constitution of the State says: "All taxes levied by any county, city, town or township, shall be uniform and *ad valorem*, upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution."

The act of the General Assembly, ratified 17th March, 1875, providing for taxation requires:

Cpter 184, sec. 1. All lands to be assessed on the valuation of 1874, and the lists must refer to April 1st of each year.

Sec. 26. Makes the valuation subject to the revision of the county commissioners, where value has decreased or increased 25 per cent.

Sec. 14. All personal property to be valued annually.

Sec. 4. The tax list is to be given in twenty days after notice, or within twenty days after April 1st.

Sec. 5. The township trustees alone have the power to assess the property.

Sec. 17. County commissioners are required to revise the tax list, beginning on the third Monday in May and continuing until the work is finished. In taking the prescribed oath any person may list their taxes before the board of county commissioners, until the first Monday in July, but without satisfactory excuse they shall add five per cent. on the regular tax. The register's fee is 25 cents.

Sec. 27. All taxes are due july 2nd.

Sec. 28. Sheriff can only sell after Oct. 1st.

Sec. 30. County taxes are due same as State taxes, but the county commissioners have power to extend the time to May 1st of the next year.

Sec. 10, schedule B. "No county shall levy for county purposes a greater sum than is hereby levied for State purposes."

Schedule B, in preamble. "No city, town or other municipal corporation shall have power to impose, levy or collect any greater sum on real or personal property than 1½ per cent." This question is now before the Supreme Court and not yet decided.

What the lists should contain is readily ascertained at the listing place.

Going to Europe.

Alexander Sprunt, Esq., the British Vice Consul at this port, has been granted leave of absence for a visit to Europe, and will probably sail in a few days by the Cunard steamer Russia from New York. By order of the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State, Mr. James Sprunt has assumed charge of the office as Acting Vice Consul during his father's absence.

We trust that the winds and the waves will deal gently with our friend during his ocean passage to and from the Old Country, and that health and prosperity attending his long journey, he may return to our midst attended by the greatest good fortune and happiness. *Bon voyage, mon ami.*

William Hooper.

The house in which the family of this distinguished Revolutionary patriot resided in the city of Wilmington is stil standing on the lot owned by the late Dr. James F. McRee and now owned by Col. Roger Moore, fronting on Second between Market and Princess streets. The name and fame of William Hooper is familiar to all readers of the Revolutionary history of the country. He was one of the signers of the Philadelphia Declaration of Independence, was born in Boston June 17th, 1742, and died in Hillsborough, N. C., in October, 1790. He graduated at Harvard College in 1760, studied law with James Otis in Boston, and removed to Wilmington, N. C., in 1767, where he soon rose to eminence. He was delegated to the Continental Congress in 1775, and was till his death a leader in the councils of North Carolina. His private concerns compelled him to resign his seat in the Continental Congress in 1777. Being, during the same period, a prominent member and distinguished speaker in the conventions of the people of North Carolina, which sat at Hillsborough and Halifax, he reported at the convention which sat at the former place in April, 1776, an address to the inhabitants of the British empire. In a paper written in 1822, and published in Wheeler's History of North Carolina, the following passage occurs: "On the most trying occasions, the loftiness and elasticity of his spirit were strikingly manifest. Events which cast a gloom over the minds of others, had no effect in damping his ardor, or in depressing his hopes. The disastrous result of the battle of Germantown, which spread dismay among the Whigs, seemed to give fresh courage to his zeal. When the report of the battle reached Wilmington, he was among a party of patriotic friends who were overwhelmed with consternation. He instantly started from his chair with unusual animation and exclaimed, "we have been disappointed! No matter! Now we have become the assailants, there can be no doubt of the issue."

"On his return to private life," continues the same paper, "his family resided at his seat at Masonborough Sound about eight miles from Wilmington. There he continued taking part as occasion required in public measures until January, 1781. At this time a force under Major Craig arrived in Cape Fear river. Mr. Hooper found it necessary to remove his family, and having no place to resort to less dangerous, he removed them to Wilmington, preferring to trust them to the humanity of an open enemy rather than suffer them to remain exposed in a predatory warfare." He, himself, sought safety in the country. His family remained in Wilmington until October, 1871, when they, with others, were ordered at a short notice to quit the town. Mr. Hooper and his family returned to it immediately after its evacuation by the British in November of the same year. He afterwards removed to Hillsborough, and until about 1787 he continued to hold a "distinguished rank in the councils of his country, and to maintain a very high position at the bar."

The house in which he resided while living in Wilmington contains five or six small rooms, and may easily be taken apart for transportation to the Centennial Exposition. The law office of General Jackson has been taken from Salisbury for exhibition, and we think that the house in which Hooper lived would make a most appropriate and interesting addition to North Carolina's contribution to the Historical Department of the National Centennial.

The Fort Moultrie Monument.

The Charleston *News-Courier* gives a very long and brilliant account of the Fair which is being held in that city, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the erection of the Fort Moultrie monument. The *News-Courier* says there was "a crush and a dazzle" and adds: "The throng in attendance last evening was a sight to see. Seldom indeed has Charleston known so remarkable a gathering of the young and fair. The *convivium* within the hall was grand and inspiring. The glittering array of the tables, each unlike all the others in conception and ornamentation, yet each fairly ablaze with light and color and brilliancy, the dense multitude of gay and happy faces, the bright and varied uniforms of the riflemen or troopers, the rich and tasteful toilettes of the ladies, with the splendid music furnished by the Post Band, made up a scene that will not soon be forgotten."

Wilmington and the West.

The Asheville *Expositor* is untiring in its efforts to bring about a unity of feeling between Wilmington and Western North Carolina. More than once that paper has demonstrated that the pecuniary interests of the two are naturally dependent in great measure the one upon the other. Wilmington needs the tobacco, grain and other products of the West; the West needs just such a market as Wilmington is. Let the rail roads put down the freights to the lowest possible rate that the roads can afford and a flourishing traffic will at once be done by Wilming-on with the West. Wilmington, the West and the roads will all be benefitted.

After speaking of the appropriations of the House bill for the improvement of the French Broad and the Cape Fear rivers, the *Expositor* has this to say:

Now let Wilmington and the "great West" become united by railroad and telegraphic connection, and with the beautiful harbor of the "city by the sea" covered by the white sails of commerce, and the great western Switzerland made "to blossom as the rose," North Carolina will stand out foremost in the beautiful galaxy of States.

Having thus become united, the Western people feel a deep interest in the Cape Fear region, while the Wilmingtonians feel proud of their great mountain frontier. With Waddell in the East, Vance in the West, and Davis, Yeates, Scales, Ashe and Robbins in the Centre, the old North State will go upward and onward.

THE old saying that time is money is closely observed in a certain counting room on the wharf, where a business man yesterday, notwithstanding the generally dull times, was seen hunting up an item in an old ledger, telling a drayman where to pile some boxes, asking a countryman about the turpentine prospects in the Black River country, threatening a newspaper collector and jawing his head clerk, all at one time, and even then he was mad because he hadn't time also to brighten up a counterfeit nickle to pay his fare up home on street car.

A CARD.

In an editorial article in the Wilmington *Post* of the 7th inst., a most unjust and false charge was made against me as Tax Collector of Pender county, viz: that I had been guilty of misappropriating the county funds collected by me in my official capacity and applied them to my own use in the purchase of mules and things. Upon applying to the editors of the *Post* newspaper for the grounds of this charge they stated that they had received their information from gentlemen of Pender county, who said that their information was derived from the County Treasurer, Mr. John A. Jones, and they gave me the substance of the charge in writing. I thereupon addressed Mr. Jones the following letter:

ROCKY POINT, N. C., April 9, 1872.

Jno. A. Jones, Treasurer Pender Co.:

DEAR SIR—Have you circulated a report to the effect that I had, as Tax Collector of Pender county, used monies collected by me in my official capacity in the purchase of mules or for other private purposes?

Yours, respectfully,
J. B. McPHERSON,
Tax Col. Pender Co.

Test—Geo. F. Lucas.

REPLY.

LILLINGTON, PENDER CO., April 9, 1876.

J. B. McPherson, Tax Collector Pender Co.:

SIR—In answer to your note making enquiry whether I have ever circulated any report to the effect that you had used in buying mules or for other private purposes monies collected by you as Tax Collector of Pender county, I have to state, without hesitation, that I have never circulated, directly or indirectly, any such report.

Yours, &c., JOHN A. JONES,
Treasurer Pender Co.

Witness—S. S. Satchwell.

For the Journal.

Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pender Co

The committee met at Rocky Point depot on Saturday, 22d April, according to previous notice. It was decided to hold a county convention of the democratic conservative party of Pender county at Burgaw, at ten o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 13th of May, for the purpose of more fully organizing the party and to select delegates to represent the county in the State convention at Raleigh 14th of June, and also delegates to attend the Congressional district convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. The various townships of the county were requested to hold meetings of the party on Saturday, the 6th of May, to elect, each, three delegates to attend said county convention, and in case no delegates are chosen from any township a voluntary attendance of democrats from such township is requested.

It was resolved that it would be unwise to hold a county convention to nominate county officers until the crops are laid by.

It was resolved that Dr. S. S. Satchwell be requested to represent the democratic conservative party of Pender county at the meeting next Tuesday, the 25th of April, in Wilmington, of the Democratic Executive Committee of the third congressional district, and that J. F. Walker, Esq., is appointed alternate. It was also

Resolved, That the times in which we live and the momentous issues at stake in the political campaigns of this year demand that the democratic conservative party should not only nominate for office men of tried integrity and purity, but should put forth as candidates those of its members who are strongest, best and most acceptable to the people, and that "the office should seek the man and not the man the office."

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent by the secretary, to the Wilmington democratic papers, and the Duplin Record, with a request for publication in their weekly issues.

By order of Executive Committee.

ROBT. T. SANDERS, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

From Greenville, S. C.—Ordination of Mr. Ed. C. Dargan.

In accordance with a resolution of the last monthly Conference of the Greenville Baptist Church a Presbytery composed of Drs. J. C. Furman, Jno. A. Broadus and the Pastor, examined Mr. Ed. C. Dargan on his Christian experience, his call to the Ministry and his theological views. The examination proving satisfactory, it was decided to ordain Mr. Dargan to the work of the Gospel Ministry.

The ordination services took place on Sunday night last, 16th inst., in the Baptist Church. The church was filled with a very large audience. The anthem

"How beautiful is Zion"

was sung as an opening voluntary by the choir. After a hymn, and a brief introductory prayer, Rev. Dr. Foy, of the Theological Seminary, explained the simple ceremony of ordination as practiced by the Baptists.

The ordination sermon was then delivered by Rev. Dr. Furman, President of Furman University, of which institution Mr. Dargan is an alumnus. The sermon was rich in thought and chaste and beautiful in style.

Rev. Dr. Broadus, of the Seminary then delivered the charge to the candidate. The charge was simple, earnest and tender—in short it was characteristic of the speaker.

The candidate then knelt, and the hands of the Presbytery were laid on his head while Rev. John H. Dargan, the brother of the candidate, offered the ordaining prayer in a quiet and fervent tone and manner. During the prayer all the members of the Presbytery knelt.

After the prayer Rev. J. C. Hiden, the pastor of the church, presented the bible with a few remarks on the study of this storehouse of Christian knowledge.

The members of the Presbytery then gave the right hand of fellowship to the candidate, the doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by the candidate.

Mr. Dargan is now a student in our Theological Seminary here. He is the young preacher who so acceptably supplied the pulpit of the First Baptist church in Wilmington last summer.

J. C. H.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—SENATE.—A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to issue certain arms to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., and to the Clinch Rifles of Georgia.

The committee on elections heard the majority and minority reports in the case of Spencer vs. Morey, from Louisiana, made by the sub committee. The majority report favors the seating of Spencer. The whole committee did not vote, but there seems no doubt the report of the majority of the sub-committee will be adopted.

The ways and means committee have agreed to report favorably on the bill making each member or stockholder of distillery concerns liable for fines and taxes but not for penalties due by reason of frauds of which he had no personal knowledge.

Smith, the journal clerk of the House, has resigned.

Ex-Attorney General Williams was examined by the House committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice and testified to the payment to Jno. J. Davenport, formerly U. S. commissioner in New York, out of the secret service fund of $30,000 for election purposes. Upon being pressed Judge Williams acknowledged that the money was paid by the direct order of the President.

The naval and postoffice appropriation bills are completed with a reduction of eight millions in the two.

WASHINGTON, April 20 — Night—HOUSE—A bill was introduced by Vance limiting the power of the courts to punish for contempt and enlarging the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus.

The committee on appropriations reported back the diplomatic appropriation bill and moved non-concurrence in the amendments. Adopted.

The Speaker asked if a committee of conference was asked.

Singleton, who reported the bill, said "No, sir."

Young of Tennessee offered a resolution, reciting the unsettled condition of the Mexican republic and the many outrages committed on the persons and property of American citizens living in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande, and requesting the President of the United States to order such military force to rendezvous at some suitable point on the Rio Grande as will be enabled to enforce the existing neutrality laws, to prevent hostilities on the border and to preserve the peaceful relations between the two countries, and also requesting the President to direct the general of the army to proceed in person to the scene of the threatened outbreak and to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain peace and protect the honor and dignity of this government. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The deficiency bill was reported and several Senate amendments were rejected.

Cate of Miss. offered a resolution reciting charges made in a newspaper report affecting the official conduct of B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the remission of forfeiture in the case of the bark Macy Merritt, seized at Milwaukee in June, 1861, for a violation of the customs laws. The allegations are that an application for remission of the forfeiture was referred by the Treasury Department to a committee of experts, who decided not to remit the forfeiture; that the report of the committee was opposed by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. A. Richardson; that on that hearing Mr. Bristow appeared as counsel for the owners of the vessel, and that after Mr. Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury, while the judgment of forfeiture still remained unpaid, the officer who made these secure was paid seven thousand dollars as his money on condition that he would cease further opposition to the remission of the forfeiture; that thereupon Mr. Bristow was applied to for a remission and replied that he would do nothing himself but that his private secretary could fix it up, and that the attorney met the private secretary and had the forfeiture remitted, and therefore instructing the committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the circumstances and ascertain on what ground the judgment of forfeiture was remitted and for what purpose.

Hale of Maine suggested that the charge should be made more definite and specific. He knew that Mr. Bristow desired and courted investigation on every subject with which his name was connected, and he (Hale) believed that such investigation would bring him out brighter.

Kasson of Iowa desired Cate to insert in his resolution a provision that the investigation should be conducted with open doors, but Cate declined to modify it. The resolution was adopted.

The bill transferring to the War Department the Indian Bureau was resumed, when Hunton moved an amendment allowing the employment of retired officers as Indian agents. Adopted. Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill relieving the political disabilities of James E. Slaughter of Alabama. Calendar.

Gordon's bill issuing arms was passed.

Edmunds introduced a bill abolishing the board of health in the District, and transferring the duties of that body to the Surgeon General.

The committee on pensions reported the House bill pensioning soldiers of 1812, with amendments. Calendar.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive free from duty the wedding present of the Khedive of Egypt passed unanimously.

The bill locating the offices of supervisors and collectors was resumed. An amendment striking out supervisors was adopted and an additional section abolishing supervisors offered. The bill was laid over.

Norwood submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with an estimate of the cost of establishing a depot for naval supplies and a naval station on the government land on Tybee Island and Cockspur Island, Ga. Agreed to.

West called up the bill to survey the Austin and Topolorampo Pacific railroad route, but objection was made by Sherman to its present consideration and it was laid over.

Sargent of California submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Senate recommend to the President that he cause negotiations to be entered upon with the Chinese government to effect such change in the existing treaty between the United States and China as will lawfully permit the application of restrictions upon the great influx of Chinese subjects to this country. Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table. He gave notice that he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks on the resolution at an early day.

Goldthwaite of Alabama introduced a bill to authorize a survey for ascertaining the feasibility of cutting a deep channel from the lower bay of Mobile to the city of Mobile. Referred to the committee on commerce.

The silver bill was resumed, but with no action.

Senators Edmunds, Carpenter and Conkling were appointed a committee of conference on the bill changing the time of holding the district courts of West Va. After an executive session the Senate adjourned to Monday. There were no Southern nominations or confirmations to-day.

C. K. Osgood, late postmaster at Savannah, Ga., died here last night.

The argument before the court in the Kilbourn case will run into next week.

Lewis David was recognized by the President to day as vice consul of England at Pensacola.

The Purman investigation committee had the postmaster of Pensacola before them, who said he had lost five registered letters sent to Aurman, but was ignorant of their contents, except as to one which he sent himself, containing no money. Witness never told any one he had paid Puman money for his office.

The western rivers have generally fallen during the past twenty four hours, except a slight rise in the Ohio from Cincinnati to Evansville, and in the Mississippi at St. Louis and Cairo. The principal danger is now believed to be past.

Nettleship, who was indicted for complicity in the safe burglary, was before the grand jury as a witness to-day.

Whitley was before the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice, in relation to the secret service funds, spent in New York by Davenport for election purposes.

WASHINGTON, April 21—Noon.—The following is a New York World special:

"The President is not disposed to be as indifferent to the charges against him as some of his supporters. He was thoroughly aroused and excited to-day, and in general terms denounced the statement made by ex-Attorney General Williams as untrue. He says he has no recollection of Williams' calling on him to disburse the money for Davenport's use, and that if he did it was represented to him to be a different matter and that he has been deceived. The President has further resolved on a full investigation of the charges and has decided to take the advice of the Cabinet in the premis s for that purpose. He has sent a personal request to each member to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock for a special consultation on the subject."

It has been discovered that Belknap drew his pay up to midnight of the 24 of March as Secretary of War.

Bristow replies to the committee of investigation that the law gives him discretion as to the manner of selling bonds. He thought the mode selling in sums of half a million the best and did not propose to change it.

Taft is cutting down Belknap's estimates five or six millions.

The following is a Times special: "There are the most astounding rumors now afloat of the future use to which Whiteley is to be put in the matter of investigations. It is said among other things that he will go before the committee investigating whiskey frauds and show that he himself was a member of the ring, and will then tell a story implicating prominent parties and introduce letters and documents to show conclusively the guilt of Babcock. There is also to be shown through this agency of Whiteley or somebody else that the President's name has been used in an unauthorized way, if not indeed actually forged to documents, by Babcock."

All the seeds of the Agricultural Department have been disposed of except a few that have been reserved for northern sections, which as yet have received none. The demand has been and is still very great. Much complaint has been made by correspondents, applicants for seed, but their letters have not been answered. The daily receipt of letters is so great, often amounting to thousands, that the force of the Department is inadequate to answer all. In all cases where letters are such as require an answer, such is made without delay.

WASHINGTON, April 21st—Night—HOUSE—Knott introduced a bill to regulate the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Referred to the judiciary committee. It provides that the Supreme Court shall have the original and exclusive jurisdiction to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases where the party shall be detained or restrained of his liberty by the authority or under the order of either house of Congress; that whenever it shall appear by the petition that the party is detained or restrained of his liberty by the authority of either house of Congress, before any State or United States judge, or court other than the Supreme Court of the United States, the writ shall be denied if not issued, or dismissed if issued; that if any such State or United States judge or court other than the Supreme Court award a writ of *habeas corpus* in such cases, the Supreme Court may award a writ of prohibition; and that if the Supreme Court shall not be in session at the time, any judge of such court may take such action, with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The committee on ways and means reported the bill concerning corporations engaged in the business of distilling. It proposes to amend the existing law by holding every stockholder in such corporations liable for taxes, penalties, &c., unless it be shown that he is innocent of any participation in the offence for which the penalty is inflicted, in which case he shall not be held individually liable for the penalty; also, that the words in section 3251 of the revised statutes, "every person interested in the use of any still," &c., shall be construed to mean every person so interested as copartner, stockholder or otherwise. After a good deal of discussion the bill was passed.

The investigation of Bristow's connection with the release of the steamboat Release has been transferred from the committee on Treasury expenditures to the committee on ways and means by a vote of 170 to 38.

The Indian bill was resumed and passed. Adjourned.

The President has signed the bill improving the Capitol grounds.

The Babcock case controls the disbursements.

The steamship Colon, with Central American and South Pacific mail, sails on the 2nd.

Blaine is preparing a statement about his Arkansas bonds. He says it will explain things satisfactorily.

Major Ben Perley Poore is preparing a Congressional directory for the century.

The republican Senators caucussed to-day on the order of business as affected by the impeachment trial.

The Cabinet adjourned at half-past eleven—the President went to Philadelphia.

W. J. Reynold, post trader at Fort Berthold testified that he has paid Orville Grant $1,000 to $1,200 and is still ready to respond to any reasonable draft he may make according to agreement.

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Don Piatt testified in the moth contract that he got five per cent. and wanted more, whereupon, the owners told him they had expenses which would not bear investigation, and Piatt then drew out and had their contract stopped.

It is claimed that Commissioner Davenport, instead of having copies of the registration made as provided by law, did it after a method of his own, greatly to the satisfaction of the President, and the saving of a large amount of money, but leading to the questionable expenditure of thirty thousand dollars.

The House committee on Pacific railroad gave further consideration to the bill extending the time for the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad. Throckmorton's amendment was pending, when Suttrell offered a further amendment proposing that the Southern Pacific Company of California shall be allowed to construct a road eastward from the Colorado river and receive the Texas Pacific land grant for such portion of the trans-continental line of railroad. As it anticipates the latter in building within the next six years, the committee adjourned without action until next Wednesday.

The Schenck investigation has closed except the reception of papers from London. Otterman has been released on $2,000 bail. Mr. Park, of the Emma mine, refuses to answer how much money he made out of the concern. Mr. Walker, of Virginia, will oppose his being compelled to answer.

WASHINGTON, April 22—Noon—The fleet to rendezvous at Tampico, Mexico, for the protection of American interests comprises the Marion, Hartford, Swatara and Shawmut.

In the French carom billiard match to-day Shaw won by a score of 600 points, Schaefer making but 547.

The further hearing of the Kilbourn case was continued to Monday.

The Smithsonian Institution has advices that a new planet of the twelfth magnitude has been discovered by Prof. Henry of Paris.

The Treasury Department has received from Paris three counterfeit U. S. five-dollar gold pieces, they being samples of a lot representing $6,000, which was recently landed there from San Salvador. They are almost perfect imitations.

The committee on foreign affairs have agreed to report adversely on the resolution looking to a public reception of the Emperor Dom Pedro II.

Davenport's testimony goes to show that he commenced his system of registration under the auspices of the Union League. He had spent $10,000 and was impoverishing himself when he saw Grant at Long Branch, who said he would recommend the matter to the attention of Attorney-General Williams. He received in all $34,000—part through Akerman and part through Williams. He never considered that there was any corruption in the matter. Witness had prepared a number of affidavits in relation to frauds, for which he was paid as any other U. S. Commissioner would have been. In the year 1872, the witness had issued 1,200 warrants. The committee at this point adjourned to Wednesday.

Boutwell hopes to leave with his committee by the middle of next week if the House concurs in the appropriation for his expenses.

Commodore R. F. Lewis is ordered on special duty to Norfolk navy yard. Capt. Wm. K. King, of the engineer corps, relieves Maj. Walter MacFarland at Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, April 22—Night.—HOUSE—The bill reported by Douglass of Virginia, chairman of the committee on the Freedman's Bank, to amend the charter of that institution, was taken up. Douglass said he did not care to address the House now, but would yield the floor to his colleague, Mr. Bradford of Alabama, who desired to offer some amendments to the bill. Bradford offered a substitute for the first three sections. The substitute requires the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a good and competent man to take charge of and wind up the affairs of the bank. The Secretary is to retain a general supervision of the Commissioner. It differs from the bill of the committee in this respect: that the latter only provides for the appointment of a single commissioner in case of the death or resignation of each of the present three commissioners. Mr. Bradford addressed the House, insisting that action on the subject was due to the sixty odd thousand depositors of the Freedman's Bank, who were principally colored people living in the Southern States; that was a duty which Congress ought no longer to shirk, particularly in view of the fact that Congress was to some extent responsible for the losses of the depositors. He traced the downfall of the bank to that amendment to its charter which permitted the bank to make loans on real estate security instead of as before, on United States bonds. He argued against the views of the majority of the committee, who hold that the present commissioners cannot be removed by Congress. He could not conceive how it is office of theirs was a property. They had no interests whatever in the property or rights of the original corporators. He proposed to relieve them of their office and have a man appointed on whom the colored men could rely with greater security. He declared that for the year and a half that these three commissioners have been in existence they had expended $150,000, and had only declared a dividend of twenty per cent. Two of them performed no duty whatever, and paid out of their salaries five hundred dollars each to the third commissioner, Mr. Leipold, who discharged all the duties of the three, and his conduct he (Bradford) would recount to the House. He asserted that no such stupendous fraud as this Freedman's Bank had ever existed under the protection of the government, and it seemed wonderful to him that such a fraud could have existed in Washington unchallenged by the authorities, and especially by those who had taken the colored men under their special provision and care. He quoted extensively from the testimony of Anson M. Sperry, the bank examiner, and other witnesses as to frauds and irregularities in the management of the bank. Some of the testimony was the elucidation of a transaction by which the bank lost about one hundred thousand dollars with the famous Seneca Stone Company, which he characterized as a bogus institution in which several distinguished gentlemen, commencing with the President and ending with Caleb Cushing, were stockholders. He quoted from the testimony of a colored physician of Washington (Parvis) one of the trustees of the bank, to the effect that "the cashiers at almost all the branches were scoundrels and thieves and made no bones of it," and that almost all of them were ministers with large Sunday schools. He declared that the administration of the Freedman's Bank had been a parallel with the administration of the government in the Southern States ever since the so-called rehabilitation of those States. In his own State the district and circuit courts of the United States tyranized over the people without regard to their rights of person or of property, and yet the people of Alabama would abide by the adjustment of 1868 whereby a new civilization was imposed upon them. It was slanderous to charge the people of the South with any idea of impairing the obligation of the national debt or of disregarding the claim of the maimed soldiers. The people of the South were no longer Confederate citizens. The Confederacy was dead long ago and nobody thought any longer about it except as an unfortunate incident in history. He denied that the people of the South expected to be paid for any of the losses sustained by them during the war, and although a few claim had been presented there would be no concerted attempt to press those claims for spoliation, and no such claim would ever be supported by the democratic members of the House to do justice to the South, and to no longer believe that people to be outlaws or hypocrites. Let them have a good government and a whole-souled administration of justice and they would be as true friends to the colored people as could be found on this continent. He did not believe that there was any purpose on the part of any considerable portion of the republican party to perpetuate the rule that had existed in the South since 1868. It would be a calamity to the whole country and especially to the South if another administration of the same sort were to control the government for four years to come.

Stevenson of Illinois introduced a bill to abolish the board of health of the District of Columbia.

The committee on Indian affairs have agreed to recommend an appropriation of $50,000 for the Arizona Indians immediately.

Indian Agent Hastings, of the Red Cloud agency, reports all the Indians coming in. Hasting states that he learns from a half-breed scout who was with the Brooks expedition again the hostile camp that it was a complete failure with the exception of killing an old squaw and two children.

NEW YORK.

ROUNDOUT, April 20—Night.—The disturbances by the railroad strikers here have been exaggerated. The strikers yesterday paraded through the streets about four hundred strong, but made no disturbance except at the Ulster and Delaware railroad, where the men were driven away from their work. The strikers also visited the cement quarries and asked the laborers, who are receiving one dollar a day, to join them. The latter refused. The strikers made threats that no work should be done on the docks and the railroad, and two companies of military were ordered out to guard the property last night. This morning Cornell & Co. attempted to unload a boat load of coal for the steamer Cornell, when the strikers attempted to drive away the laborers, but the military cleared the dock and work is now going on. The steamboat Pittston left here this morning for Saugerties to obtain troops to relieve the military companies on duty here, but a mob of seventy-five men on the dock at Saugerties hurled stones at the men on the steamer and prevented her from making a landing. The boat returned to this place and troops have been ordered to embark on her for Saugerties to repel the rioters.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, April 22—Night.—The Methodist camp meeting grounds at Tarentum, Pa., were devastated by fire last night. The Tarentum grounds have been owned by the Methodists of this vicinity for many years, and the cottages belonged to the members of the church of this city. The grounds probably contained 150 framed cottages, which were generally of four or five rooms, of neat architecture and design, and many completely furnished. The only buildings saved, according to present advices, were the tenant house occupied by the superintendent and the camp hotel. The fire will prove a very disastrous one, and may seriously interfere with the arrangements for the national camp meeting, which was announced to be held on the grounds in August. The loss is about $50,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 22—Night—The Governor has over ruled the decision of the subordinate militia officers and granted permission to the Boston Light Infantry to leave the State and parade at Charleston, S. C., as an indication that the people of Massachusetts are responsive to every loyal and patriotic sentiment.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, April 22—Noon.—Senor Rabi, the royal commissioner, will sail for New York to-morrow on his return to Spain. The Segundo, Cabo, will probably take the field against the rebels in a few days. ex-President Ignacio Gonzales of San Domingo has taken up his residence at Santiago de Cuba.

GLASGOW, April 22—Noon.—A fire is raging on Buchanon street, a principal thoroughfare, and a whole square is burning. All the engines are working but produce little effect.

LONDON, April 22—Noon.—A special to the Post from Berlin states that Count Andrassy, in a new note to the western powers gives an account of the various measures already taken to reconcile the Porte and the insurgents. He proposes fresh negotiations with a view to a common understanding as to how far the demands of the insurgents can be supported at Constantinople.

The Bishop of Rode Urgel has passed through Marseilles on his way to Spain to claim pardon under the amnesty offered to the Carlists.

LONDON, April 22—Night—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin says it is understood that Turkey has refused to continue negotiations with the northern powers unless with the insurgents under the armistice the impression that the alliance between the three Emperors has become weakened, as the supposition has now proved to have been unfounded. It is hoped in diplomatic circles that the Porte will ultimately consent to further negotiations, a course which is also being pressed upon Turkey by England.

The Queen and party have arrived at Portsmouth and proceeded to Windsor.

A powder explosion in the tunnel in South Wales caused the roof to fall. Thirteen dead bodies have been recovered. The search continues.

CALCUTTA, April 22—Night—A telegram published in the Pioneer announces that seventeen persons implicated in the murder of Mr. Murgary, of the English expedition, will be executed at Rhuns, Burmah, on May 5th, in presence of a British escort.

BERLIN, April 22—Night—The directors of the German railways not belonging to the German government have held a meeting and published a memorial strongly adverse to Bismarck's scheme, denying its necessity or practicability.

PANAMA, April 11—Night—There is trouble at the Island of St. Andres and vengeance is threatened against foreigners. Three are menaced with death and two British subjects are under guard to save their lives. The authorities are powerless.

There were bloody collisions in the State of Camea between the democrats and catholics. The government has taken measures to prevent a recurrence.

The armies of Salvador and Guatemala are daily face to face.

A MAD PARISIAN FESTIVAL.

Charles Warren Stoddard Visits the Bouillier and Tells in a Shame-Faced Way of What He Saw There.

Charles Warren Stoddard has been visiting the Bouillor in Paris, and writes to the San Francisco *Chronicle* describing what he saw. It is astonishing, but then—he writes well:

"There is a rush for the open space, where only dancing is possible. There is no director nor floor manager, no method at all; every one looks out for himself or herself, and somehow out of the confusion a quadrille is formed in one corner, and then another and another, until there are a dozen of them well at work—or at play, which is it?—and by this time the first figure of the set is over. The spectators crowd close about the dancers and are often troublesome. This is the kingdom of license and you may say what you please to any one, dance with whom you choose, do what you like—in truth you are expected not to be stupid when you come to the Boullier. As the dance progresses the interest increases, for the dancers become heated, and it is only at such times that the can-can is endurable. The shrill music thrashes through the liveliest figure of the quadrille; we work our way through the crowd until we can stand on tip toe and look over some one's shoulder. Before us are two couples, very young ones, but with strangely wise faces—worldly wise, I mean—and with a kind of devilish grace in their every motion that fascinates you. They advance and recede with infinite swaggger. They throw themselves suddenly into attitudes that defy description; as well attempt to picture in words the writhings of a tigress, as she plays with her young; the voluptuous posing, the quivering of the supple limbs, the curving of the spine and the waiving to and fro of the head, snake-like and full of cunning, the sly, soft crouching that indicate a premediated spring. Whoop la! There you have it. The men—they are

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUILT.

The evidence which connects President Grant with the criminal use of the secret service fund is about complete. It is no longer an isolated matter sworn to by one man, but it is a fact corroborated by several witnesses and by documentary evidences. And how well it dovetails into the other disgraceful transactions which have brought the Administration into shame and cast reproach upon the country. We have the testimony that Colonel Whitely paid some thirty-five thousand dollars to Davenport out of this secret service fund, to be used by him to influence the New York elections. This money was paid by Whitely under protest, because he was himself responsible for the fund, and he did not pay it until he was ordered to do so expressly by the President, the latter knowing full well for what it was to be used.

This fund was a sacred one, to be "expended under the direction of the Attorney General for the detection and prevention of crime," and the fact that ordinary vouchers for its expenditure were not required, caused it to be subject to the honorable calls of the President and Attorney General, whenever the ends of justice demanded it. If the President had used this money to purchase household goods or to pay his expenses at Long Branch or to meet any of his private wants, the world would have denounced the act as one of theft. The evidence proves beyond doubt that he did worse. He used this money as a corruption fund to debauch the ballot box and to re-elect himself. There could possibly be no more illegal and criminal use of this fund, and shows how utterly depraved the President has become in the exercise of his official functions.

The people of the South in their very helplessness under the operations of the infamous force bill, bewailed their terrible fate when the President and his subservient Attorney General was punishing them. Ku-Klux and Southern outrages were the convenient excuses for an unlimited expenditure of the secret service fund, and Bond and Merrill and Kirk and Hester were the too willing tools to do their dirty and cruel work. Their object attained, and the Southern vote secured, the President called off his blood hounds and pardoned their unfortunate victims. Williams and Bond and Kirk and Hester have been sent away in disgrace, Merrill is about to be made to answer for his manifold crimes, Bond remains a Judge, but none so poor as to do him honor, and Grant is yet President of the United States, praying for the advent of the fourth of March, 1877, that he may escape from the tender mercies of investigating committees, and enjoy his doubtfully acquired wealth without the fear of impeachment courts.

Looking at these more recent developments and exposures we are well prepared to believe that President Grant was not without method in surrounding himself with the corrupt men who have brought dishonor upon his administration, and that he had a guilty knowledge of their crimes, if he did not actually share in their plunder. Could it have been blind chance which recommended to his official and personal confidence such men as Belknap, Delano, Orvil Grant, Babcock, Schenck, Shepherd, Harrington, McDonald, Avery and Joyce? Could it have been forgetfulness which caused him to disregard the warnings he received of Belknap's crimes and caused him to punish the informer? Could it have been through ignorance merely that the orders assisting and protecting the St. Louis whiskey frauds were issued? And is it the conventional "neuralgia" which still continues Babcock and Shepherd and Harrington in the friendship and confidence of the President? Has the regular receipt of his official salary transformed the poor army officer into the millionaire President, or has he "put money in his purse" from the secret service fund, post-traderships, navy contracts, Indian supplies, District rings, croaked whiskey and real estate pools?

Who can contemplate the fall of this man without mortification? Yesterday he was the hero of the mightiest war which history records, the idol of the greatest nation on earth and the head of the freest and best government in the world. To-day he has been brought into public scorn and contempt by an association with criminals and by a complicity in their crimes. Those he defeated upon the battle fields of the late civil war look on with mingled feelings of pity and regret. His utter disregard of their rights as citizens which he has displayed as President, in such striking contrast with his regard for their rights as soldiers, which marked his career as a General, had long since destroyed their admiration for the successful and magnanimous soldier. Yet, in common with their fellow countrymen, North and South, they feel that mortification which a national disgrace brings home to every citizen. If we could we would obliterate forever the damning record, and throw the mantle of oblivion over the infamous transactions.

THE WHOLE STORY.

A *World* Washington speeil says strange stories are circulating about the President. A prominent member of Congress who speaks upon good authority, says that President Grant has determined, when summoned before the Investigating Committee, to tell everything he knows regardless of consequences; and to the charges made against him, having no chance for renomination, he had rather sacrifice the party thad be sacrificed himself. He claims to have made his appointments with honorable intent, but admits that he has been deceived by his friends. Some time ago the President mortgaged his house at Long Branch. Lately the mortgage was paid. The money with which it was paid was the result of the sale of a considerable amount of big bonanza mining stock, which Grant, with extraordinary honor, declined to hold after the passage of the silver bill.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Democratic Executive Committee for this Congressional District, that the Convention has been called to meet in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, May 31st. We express the hope that there will be a full meeting of delegates from the several counties in the District upon that occasion.

The nomination of a member of Congress will not be the only, nor the most important duty devolving upon that body. The success of the next presidential election will depend almost entirely upon the judgment displayed by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and upon the delegates from the Southern States will rest a great responsibility for the decision of that body. More than ever is it necessary for the South to send men who will be equal to the responsibilities devolving upon them. Men who are confined to any particular candidate, or are controlled by any particular set of men, have no business to represent the people of North Carolina in that Convention. And especially do we object to men with no fixed political principles, or whose judgments are warped by any claims for expediency and policy misrepresenting our people in a body whose deliberations are fraught with their dearest hopes and interests.

We can only hope that those who will represent North Carolina in that body will be such as can and will do justice to the party and to the State.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

We see much in the papers in regard to the choice of the Southern Democrats for President, and for whom their votes will be cast in the St. Louis Convention. It is certainly true that the Southern people have very decided preferences among the several eminent gentlemen who are most frequently named in connection with that nomination. It is not consistent with Southern character to stand off, indifferent witnesses of a struggle in which the welfare of the country and their own are so intimately connected. Impartial they are, and this very fact demonstrates the deep and abiding interest they feel in the result. When we consider Southern nature, the controlling part the Southern States have almost since the foundation of the government taken in the politics of the country, and the further fact that they will certainly contribute one hundred and twenty-seven, and probably one hundred and thirty electoral votes of the one hundred and eighty-five which will be necessary to elect the Democratic candidate, their perfect willingness and ability to contribute these votes to any of the distinguished Northern Democrats who are prominently pressed for the nomination, is the best evidence which can be given that they seek only the good of the country, and not the promotion of any man or set of men.

We are not prepared to say that the Southern delegates to the National Convention will not take a decided stand in favor of some candidate, but it will not be until after they are convinced that he is the strongest man. We can and do appreciate the fact that our Northern friends will be to some extent divided upon questions of finance, upon sectional and local prejudices and upon personal preferences, and that their judgments will be more or less biased by these considerations. It will be impossible for the delegates from New York or Delaware or Indiana or Ohio or Illinois, who will each present a favorite son for the endorsement of the Convention, to regard its proceedings or to consider its final action with the same coolness and judgment that the delegates from Virginia, North Carolina Georgia and Texas can. Surrounded by the representatives of the Democracy from the whole Union, and under the enthusiasm which such association will engender, the chances of defeat are lost sight of, and the choice of the favorite is alone considered. Indeed success becomes doubtful under the banners of any other leader, and the struggle dwindles to a contest merely between the friends of particular candidates. But with the Southern delegates it will be different. Success under any proper representative of their political principles will be to them more important than the nomination of any favorite, and it matters not it what State he lives, or what may be his individual opinion upon side issues. And we take it that the Southern people will be careful not to send delegates whose personal attachments will outweigh their better judgments.

We know that a very large majority of the Southern States have a decided preference for one of the distinguished gentlemen spoken of as a presidential candidate, and if he develops the requisite strength at the North they would unite in his nomination, and ratify it at the polls, with an enthusiasm seldom witnessed in political contests. Yet they can and will go to St. Louis ready to cast their votes for a different man if in their judgment the best interests of the party require it. Indeed we are prepared to see the Southern votes divide between all the candidates in the earlier ballotings, and do not believe they will concentrate until it is demonstrated who will be really the most available nominee. We are satisfied, however, that no man will receive this vote whose political principles are not well established and whose private character is not in keeping with the exalted position to which he aspires.

Therefore, we are persuaded that any calculation as to the Democratic presidential candidate, based upon the Southern vote, is unreliable, and although the South will contribute nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes necessary to secure the election of the Democratic nominee it will do very little towards dictating who he shall be. In no event will this section undertake to control the nomination unless the divisions among the Northern delegates are so great and so uncompromising as to be unreconcilable, which we do not apprehend. In that case the South will not hesitate to act as arbiter between them, and we do not believe the party or the country would have cause to repent the decision, or would repudiate the choice. Those who calculate upon the supposition that the South will be represented at St Louis by a parcel of impracticable "fire-eaters," and predict certain defeat to the party therefrom, will find themselves badly mistaken. Our coolest, firmest and most discreet men will represent us in that body, and their speech and votes and conduct will commend them and their people, and their cause to the patriotic citizens of the whole country.

We can assure our friends at the North that we stand ready to aid them in the great and necessary work of reforming the government, and we shall be a helpmeet and not a stumbling block in their way to accomplish this purpose. We stand ready to endorse the platform which they will write, and to support the candidate which they will nominate, insisting only that both shall be in keeping with the time honored principles and character of the party.

SWINDLING THE NEGROES.

We publish elsewhere a few of the ugly facts brought out before the special committee of the House of Representatives on the Freedman's Bank showing how the poor negroes of the South were plundered. They disclose a shameful story of jobbery, corruption and fraud upon the part of the managers of that institution. The poor negroes throughout the South were robbed without mercy for the benefit of the friends of the administration at Washington.

The President himself, as well as members of his personal and political household were stockholders in the Seneca Sandstone Company which got large sums from this Bank without adequate security, and he and his friends composed the Real Estate Pool which also swindled the institution. The miserable sharks at Washington and at the various branches unto whose tender mercies the poor blacks confided themselves and their hard-earned savings were devoured with an unparalelled rapacity. The investigation throws a lurid light upon the nefarious transaction, and it is to be hoped that the guilty parties will yet find themselves behind prison bars.

These matters furnish fine reading for the poor negroes whose party fealty at least should have saved them from such a fate.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

This old and reliable paper comes to us in a new and beautiful dress. It has put on a freshness of attire, in keeping with the youthful vigor with which it is edited. It is one of the most welcome and eagerly perused exchanges which visits our sanctum. We can wish it no better fate than to express the hope that during the next seventy years of its existence it may be as useful and influential as it has been during the past three quarters of a century.

NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

At the last annual meeting of the Association, Newbern was selected as the place of the succeeding meeting.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Association, I hereby give notice that the 4th annual meeting of the Press Association of North Carolina will be held in the city of Newbern on Tuesday, the 16th of May.

A full attendance of the members of the Association is desirable, and members of the press not yet connected with the Association are cordially invited to be present.

J. D. CAMERON,
Pres'd't N. C. Press Association.
RALEIGH, April 23d 1875.

COGGLING.

A Tarboro correspondent of the Washington *Republican* says that while Senator Morton has some local strength in the Wilmington section, the friends of Senator Conkling may safely count on the support of the State in the Cincinnati Convention. He adds that two of the delegates for the State at large are zealous supporters of the claims of Mr. Conkling.

This information is in keeping with what we have thought and said. The choice of the Administration will be the choice of the South. Conkling or the "Great Unknown" will be the Republican nominee.

DEATH OF A GIFTED MAN.

We regret to learn that Edwin W. Fuller of Louisburg, the poet and author, died on Saturday last at his home of pulmonary consumption.

Mr. Fuller had attracted the attention of the reading public by some of his minor verses which had found their way into the papers, but it was not until the publication of his poem, "The Angel in the Cloud," and his novel, "Sea Gift," that his true rank in the field of letters was established. His poem will be read and admired as long as poetry and brilliant genius find devotees. His long continued bad health and early death has robbed North Carolina of many rich trophies with which his brilliant pen would have decorated her literary annals.

Among the many deplorable revelations, or rather revelations of deplorable malversations, made by the investigating committees at Washington, none are more shocking than those concerning the Government Insane Asylum. There seems to have been gross neglect of duty on the part of the Superintendent, Dr. Nichols, who is charged with having been interested with the District ring, and certainly had outside interests which occupied much of his time. One witness testified that the doctor had neglected to look through the wards for three months at a time, and the evidence as to the treatment of many patients is simply horrible.

Seventeen hundred pages of printed testimony have been taken by the subcommittee on naval affairs at Philadelphia, and its labors have been brought to a close. A dispatch from that city to the New York *Times* says: 'The investigations have covered nearly every navy yard in the country, and the operations of the Naval Department for the past three years. Much hearsay testimony has been taken, but there are assurances that certain parties connected with the department in Washington, and persons who have been supplying the department with various articles for other parts of the country, will be placed in no enviable light. Several naval officers will be found to have been mixed up in questionable transaction which will call for prompt action in their cases.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Impeachment Scenes and Proceedings—The President's Price and the President's Veto.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.

This week has been eventful in the commencement of impeachment proceedings in the Senate, in an encounter between Mr. Tucker of Virginia and Mr. Blaine of Maine in the House, in the veto of the Presidential salary reduction bill by the President, and in the testimony of ex-Attorney General Williams before the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice, that $32,000 were paid out of the secret service fund to carry the elections in the city of New York by order of President Grant.

On Monday full hour before the time for the convening of the Senate as a court of impeachment the galleries were densely filled with ladies, attaches of foreign legations, representatives of the press, the families of members of Congress. Hundreds, after waiting at the doors for an hour or two, went away unable to gain admission.

The first scene in the imposing drama was the appearance of Chief Justice Waite, walking slowly down the main aisle, arrayed in his long silk robe and escorted by Senators Thurman and Edmunds, the two most distinguished lawyers in their respective parties unless Senator Conkling may contest the palm with the latter.

The Chief Justice was conducted to a seat on the right of the Vice President, and he then administered the oath to the Senators who took their positions upon the right of the stand in division of six. As soon as the last division had resumed their seats, there was a murmur of excitement in the galleries as the notorious accused appeared inside the front door of the Senate chamber accompanied by his counsel, ex-Attorney General Black, Hon. Montgomery Blair and ex-Senator Matthew Carpenter. Gen. Belknap was in a closely buttoned frock coat and his attire was scrupulously neat. There was nothing in his dress or appearance that suggested the slightest trace of remorse or mental suffering. He appeared considerably embarrassed under the plunging fire of eyes and lorgnettes from the gallery, as the group paused for a moment waiting for the sergeant at-arms to conduct them to their seats; but when Mr. Carpenter passed his arm through his and led him down the main aisle his countenance assumed an expression of pleasure as of one who had found a friend in the camp of the enemy.

The next to appear were the impeachment managers on the part of the House, who took their seats at a table on the opposite side of the area, to the left of the Vice President's stand. After them came the members of the House of Representatives, marshalled by the sergeant-at-arms and headed by Speaker Kerr and Mr. Randall, who walked arm in arm.

The members of the House occupied chairs in the rear of those occupied by Senators. After the minutes had been read the sergeant-at-arms made proclamation, calling upon William W. Belknap to appear and answer to the articles of impeachment, to which he made the plea, through his counsel, Mr. Carpenter, that the Senate had no jurisdiction in his case he having at the time the articles of impeachment were exhibited a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa.

To this plea Mr. Lord, on the part of the managers, made replication that the Senate has jurisdiction because at the time said acts were done William W. Belknap was Secretary of War. Mr. Lord, although he has not the national reputation of Mr. Carpenter and Judge Black, is a very able lawyer. He is the law partner of Senator Conkling, and a man of very modest bearing, but he is so unfortunate as to resemble Nast's caricatures of Tweed.

Mr. Carpenter appears in full dress spike tailed coat and white cravat. He speaks with almost flippant ease, but always to the point, and without verbiage; in this respect he is in marked contrast with Mr. Lord who hesitates is not graceful, and seems to have defective utterance. Judge Black has so long been the target of caricaturists that it is not easy to say anything new about him. He is clean by shaven, well dressed, and looks more like a wealthy farmer than one of the greatest lawyers of the country. He has a silver tobacco box in his hand and it chews incessantly. It is said that members of the bar in the Supreme Court have learned to place their hats out of reach when he gets up to speak with a bolus of tobacco in his mouth.

The President has vetoed the bill to reduce his successor's salary from $50,000 to $25,000 and it is not believed that Congress will be able to overcome the veto by the two-thirds vote. The loud unrepublican style of living that has been introduced here by the post trade peddlers and silver mine adventurers of the "great moral idea party" has made it appear difficult for a President to live on less than $50,000, and yet, many of us are old enough to remember two or three Presidents who were able to live on half that salary, and even to retire with a competence for life.

It will be better for politics and morals, both national and local, when Presidents, Cabinet ministers, Senators and all government officials cease to vie with each other in the splendor of their entertainments, diamonds and dresses; or, if they must keep up this vulgar display, let them do it at their own expense. It is opposed to the spirit of our institutions, to the spirit of seventy six; the millions whom these officials misrepresent are not in sympathy with it. C. A. S.

OUR UNIVERSITY LETTER.

CHAPEL HILL, April 22, 1876.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The Commencement Celebration of the University of N. C., is fast approaching, May 29th, being the day appointed for the beginning of the exercises. Therefore, to those interested in the success of the first Commencement since the reorganization of the University, I ask them to read this letter, that they may know what has been done to make it a success.

The Marshals ever since their elections, have been earnestly at work making arrangements for the approaching Commencement, and have left nothing undone which would add to the pleasure of those who attend. They have, I believe, secured the services of one of the best bands in the State, which will be attendance during two days and three nights of Commencement week.

The different railroads in the state will make a reduction to half fare, and hacks will be at Durham to bring visitors to Chapel Hill. Those intending coming to the Commencement will be well provided for. Arrangements have been made with the citizens for accommodating visitors, and nothing will be wanting to add their comfort. Besides these accommodations, there are several boarding house which will be found ever ready to receive our friends. And there remains yet another place where the visitor will be well provided and cared for; Dr. Mallett, who has charge of the University House, will always be glad to receive his friends and the friends of the University.

The students selected to represent the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies are as follows:

DIALECTIC,

W. B. Phillips, Chapel Hill; R. L. Payne, Lexington; J. C. Dobson, Surry county.

PHILANTHROPIC,

Arthur Arrington, Louisburg; J. B. Lewis, Rocky Mount; W. J. Peele, Northampton county.

I have not been able to find out what day the representatives speak, but it is generally thought that it will be Wednesday night of Commencement week. The readers of the JOURNAL have been informed about the manner of electing the "reps," therefore it is useless for me to say that they will represent their societies with credit.

The mode of selecting them is a sufficient guarantee of this.

The Hon. A. M. Waddell, your Congressional Representative, will deliver the address before the two societies, and all who know the Colonel will expect a rare treat, and in this they will not be disappointed.

There will be other distinguished North Carolinians who will deliver addresses. Among them are Judge Dick, Prof. Kerr, and probably Gov Vance.

The Rev. T. H. Pritchard will preach a sermon before the students. I have been, as yet, unable to find out the exact days that these speeches will take place, but as soon as I find out I will let you hear from me again.

On Thursday evening, June 1st, will be given the ball, which will be a grand success in every way. The ball managers will do every thing to make the evening pass off successfully, and all that is lacking now is the ladies. Young ladies of Wilmington, we will look for you; so prepare your rigging for the ball; put on your sweetest smiles and I am sure you will add beauty to pleasure.

Wilmingtonians, we will be happy to see you. We hope to see your city well represented, and we will look for you. More anon, N. C.

THE COST OF GRANTISM—CORRUPT USE OF PUBLIC MONEY

How the Campaign of 1872 Was Fought and Won—One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Disbursed—Davenport's Raid on the Treasury.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

All the efforts of the supporters of the administration will now be directed to raising a cloud of dust under cover of which the real facts in regard to use of money from the secret service fund of the Department of Justice for partisan political purposes will be obscured. The bottom facts in the case are quite simple, and the public can readily understand them. To enable the administration to sustain itself and maintain the supremacy of the republican party in the South the enforcement act was passed May 31, 1870. To extend the provisions of this act and give the radical politicians the opportunity of utilizing the vast machinery of the Federal courts to control elections in Northern as well as Southern States, the enforcement act was amended by the act of February 28, 1871, which provides for the appointment of supervisors of elections and the swearing in of an extra force of deputy United States marshals. The machinery which was thus placed under the control of the republican party managers was made a potent engine to control elections. It was determined by the men who own and use little Johnny Davenport in New York to use the powers thus placed in their hands unscrupulously and convert it to the worst possible uses. All the extraordinary things which they could do under the act of February 28, 1871, could be paid for out of the appropriation for the expenses of the United States courts. But this was not sufficient: they had a board of deputy United States marshals sworn in, and a number of supervisors of elections—two in each voting precinct—and over all this they had Johnny Davenport as chief supervisor. To ascertain exactly what amount of money was used to defray the expenses incurred legitimately under the act of Feb ruary 28, 1871, in New York city during 1872, the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice today sent to the Treasury Department for the vouchers. These showed that there was paid for the service of supervisors and deputy marshals $85,000. In addition to this there were extraordinary expenses, amounting to over $15,000, which the judges of the courts would not certify.

The law requires all these accounts to be paid from the appropriation for expenses of United States courts, to be certified by the judge of the District or Circuit Court. The $15,000 of extraordinary expenses were for the rent of a room in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which was used by Davenport and the Republican State Central Committee, and carriage hire and the like. For the first item the bill was $500, and for the second $1,900. These accounts amounted in all to something over $15,000. The accounting officers of the Treasury Department objected to this, and Davenport went to the President and got his written order to have them passed. In addition to this, Davenport, as chief supervisor, had an account of his own, which amounted in all to $18,575 35, which was allowed and paid in November, 1872. Now add to this the $22,000 he received from the secret service fund of the Department of Justice, and we have an aggregate of about $140,000, which was disbursed during the Presidential campaign of 1872 in New York city under the direction of Devenport. It must be borne in mind all the time that under the law not one dollar of money could be legitimately expended without the certificate of the courts. The account for $15,000 of extraordinary expenses did not have, and the $22,000 which came through the chief of the secret service division was expended independent of any law. There were no vouchers of any kind returned either to the Treasury Department or the Department of Justice. Thus it will be seen that the case against Grant grows worse and worse as the bottom facts are uncovered, and it may be safely concluded that as this piece of jobbery is uncovered all the admitted shrewdness of little Johnny Davenport and his confreres cannot explain it away.

John J. Davenport, the chief supervisor of elections in New York city, arrived here this morning and unpacked his trunk in the den of General Benjamin F. Butler, whose residence is conveniently located near the capitol as an asylum for the Joynes, Davenports and Sanborns. The committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice first examined Mr. Auld, a clerk in the first comptroller's office who produced the vouchers on which money had been paid during the election times in 1871, '72 and '73. Those for 1872 showed that Marshal Sharpe's bill for supervisors and deputy marshals was $85,000. In addition he was paid over $15,000 for extraordinary expenses, which included hack hire and divies and sundry refreshments for the boys. Sharpe's last bill was approved by the President, who was of opinion that whatever amount of money was expended by republican officials in New York, even if it was for liquor and cigars, was for a holy cause. But little Johnny Davenport also got his share. The vouchers on which the accounts for the year 1872 were settled gave Johnny over eighteen thousand dollars, and in addition he also got twenty-two thousand dollars from the secret service fund. The committee figured up that the people of the country were taxed one hundred and forty thousand dollars for election purposes in the city of New York alone in the Presidential election of 1872, when Grant was renominated and elected at the people's expense. This afternoon little Johnny appeared as a witness, accompanied by a sable-hued African, upon whose forehead great drops of perspiration flowed like little rivulets as he deposited a portion of the books and papers brought from Butler's house in evidence of his great ability to serve the administration. Johnny did not get well into his evidence, and so the committee adjourned the examination until to-morrow.

The Widow of Ex-President Tyler

Washington letter to the Syracuse Courier.

The widow of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, was among the ladies who looked down upon the House of Representatives from the gallery during yesterday's session. She was in company with the wife of Goode, of the Norfolk (Va.) district, whose constituent she now is. Mrs. Tyler who is still apparently on the sunny side of sixty, has by no means lost those traces of beauty which thirty years ago made her the belle of Washington. She is trying to dispose of her Gardiner's Island property, having purchased a beautiful place near Norfolk. The lady enjoys the distinction of being the only woman who ever married a President of the United States, Mr. Tyler being the only occupant of the White House at the time of their marriage. Those whose memories of public events go back to 1843 will recall the mixture of love and tragedy which is associated with the widower President's wooing of the rich and beautiful Miss Gardiner. One day, while he was courting the young lady, he was invited, together with the Cabinet and others, to take a sail down the Potomac a little way and witness the testing of a new cannon. Previous to the test the party had a social glass of wine in the cabin below. Miss Gardiner was along, and by her bewitching conversation so enchanted her Presidential suiter that he lingered in the cabin after the rest of the party had gone above. Word was brought him that the gun was about to be fired, and it was gently suggested that he should come on deck. But still he lingered, fascinated. They got tired of waiting for his excellency, and touched off the gun. It was a fatal experiment. The cannon burst and spread death among the invited guests who had come to witness its triumph. The members of the President's Cabinet and Mr. Gardiner, father of the beautiful lady in the cabin below, were killed by the explosion. The President and Miss Gardiner, by their failure to go on deck, escaped all injury. Of course the tragedy horrified the nation. One day, a few months later, John Tyler packed his valise at the White House and ran over to New York, and made Miss Gardiner his bride. The engagement had been kept a secret, and the marriage came upon the New Yorkers as a surprise. A hundred guns were fired in honor of the event, and it was the social sensation of the day. The bride was taken to the White House, and dispensed its hospitalities in a queenly manner. She became a widow in 1862, and is, as I have intimated, a well preserved one to-day.

Public Opinion.

The Clearfield Republican suggests: "Wouldn't it be well for President Grant to lock the doors and fasten the windows of the White House, so that no guilty man can escape?"

A Western journalist arrange the news as follows. "On Monday, April the 10th, five hundred barrels of Cincinnati whisky were landed on the levee at Louisville. On Wednesday, the 12th, the Louisville Courier-Journal appeared without a line of editorial."

An indignant Democratic editor exclaims: "Not content with bringing baseless charges against the prominent living Democrats, the Republicans have now taken to slandering the dead leaders of that party. Senator Morton yesterday had the audacity to make infamous insinuations touching Thomas Jefferson. Probably the next Democrat assailed will be George Washington himself."

It is just as impossible to have a high-toned administration with a low-toned President as it is to have a high-toned household with a loafer at its head. The thing is unnatural and impossible. In the next Presidential election the people really desire, we believe, to vote for and elect a gentleman and a statesman—a man who will associate himself in government only with gentlemen and statesmen, and who will send only such to represent the government abroad. The political and social tone at Washington is disgustingly low. It does not represent the people of America. It represents the party politicians of America, and them only. They are our bane and our disgrace; and if they are permitted to hold their influence through another administration, we shall have ourselves to blame.—*Dr. Holland in Scribner's Monthly.*

The expenditure of $50,000 in New York, even supposing it to be altogether corrupt, would have been a mere trifle in comparison with what has been done at the South. A story of direct bribery makes an immediate impression upon the popular mind; but the complicated narrative of much greater outrages in Louisiana and Alabama is passed over with comparative indifference. If Grant, Williams Dapenport and Whitely spent the public funds for election purposes, what was that in comparision with the crime of ordering United States troops to disperse a State Legislature? * * The Grant faction has upheld this form of fraud and outrage upon the suffrage so long and practiced it in so many places that it has no reason to complain if it is now suspected of minor wrongs, such as bribery by means of the secret service fund. The whole art of goverement, according to this clique of politicians, consists in not letting people vote against the administration.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Belknap's Levee.

From the New York Herald.

These are graphic dispatches we have from Washington about Belknap. He comes into the Senate when sitting as a court, and his entry is a triumph. Matt Carpenter, in full dress, and Black, with a silver snuff box, escort him. He "studies the galleries" and shakes hands with the managers of the impeachment. "As soon as the court adjourned to-day," says the Tribune, Belknap walked to the rear of the Senators' seats and beckoned to Senator Allison to come to him. He was also joined by two members of the House delegation from Iowa, and, taking a seat on a sofa in the Chamber, seemed to be highly entertaining." Now, far it be from us to say a word to add to the miseries that have fallen upon this wretched man. But when he aims to make his trial a triumph, to make his appearance in public as one who has done no wrong, to meet Senators and members on the floor of the Senate as friends and peers, we are compelled to say that his course is shameless and revolting and that Senator Allison and the others who give him public recognition invite grave censure. This man is a confessed thief. He admits that he used one of the highest offices of the land to rob the treasury and plunder the poorly paid soldiers. Because of what he did the name of America has become reproach in every land. Belknap is no ordinary rascal. He was the head of a great department of the government. The horror of the President, of the party and of the country was to a certain extent in his keeping. His crime has some of the worst features of crime, and in his fall and punishment no one can sympathize.

Belknap in the Senate is like a prisoner in the dock. It would be as proper for Recorder Hackett to invite Liverpool Jack, or some of the burglars on trial before him, to sit with him on the bench and have a good time during the intermissions of the trial as it is for Senator Allison, one of Belknap's judges, to associate with him in public.

The Charlotte Observer says that a young man named Samuel Davis was accidentally shot in that county—don't know whether the wounded leg will have to be amputated or not.

Some one signing himself "Charlotte," in a communication to the Observer, nominates Mr. W. J. Yates for Congress and urges his claims strongly.

BY TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The charges of arson against Col. Fitzhugh, the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, are revived both privately and in print. Two indictments were found against him in Kentucky in 1871 alleging arson, but he was promptly acquitted in both cases, which were gotten up, as gentlemen of the highest respectability assert, either through malice or misapprehension of the facts; another charge against Fitzhugh is attempted bribery while he lived in Texas last year. This is equally without foundation. Col. Fitzhugh has sent for official documents and other proofs which will show his innocence of imputed crimes, and if necessary he will ask for the fullest investigation by a committee of the House.

WASHINGTON, April 24—Noon—Blaine's promised explanation, which requires a speech of 3,000 words, has not attracted an unusual crowd to the galleries of the House.

The election committee gave a further hearing to the sub-committee and will vote Wednesday. Both reports decide that Morey is not entitled to the seat but the minority report claims that the seat is vacant. The majority report gives the seat to Spencer.

The vote by which the investigation of Bristow's connection with the release of the vessel Mary Merritt was tranferred to the committee on ways and means was reconsidered and the investigation is progressing before the committee on expenditures of the Treasury Department. Bristow insisted upon having the names of the parties who furnished the information, claiming that it was an effort on the part of the whisky ring to break him down. The committee held that it was unimportant whether the witnesses belonged to the whisky ring or not so long as they told the truth. Bristow furnished the list of witnesses he desired summoned and the investigation was adjourned.

Akerman was before the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice. He acknowledged having given Davenport certain sums of money from the secret service funds but when asked whether he did so by direction of the President asked for time to frame his answer and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

The Senate has up the bill to abolish the office of supervisor of internal revenue.

WASHINGTON, April 24—Night.—SENATE—A bill was introduced by Merrimon altering the time for holding courts in the fourth judicial circuits.

The bill fixing the offices of collectors and supervisors was resumed, the question being on an amendment abolishing supervisors and transferring their power to special agents not to exceed twenty. No action.

The silver tender bill was resumed and Jones spoke to adjournment.

HOUSE—By Gibson, a bill authorizing the Louisiana and Texas Railroad Co. to relinquish certain lands in Louisiana.

By Haymond, a bill permitting national banks to issue notes equal to a hundred per cent of the market value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation.

By O'Brien, a bill to reorganize the navy. It provides that there shall be on the active list six rear admirals, 18 commodores, 50 captains and 75 commanders, and that promotion in these grades shall cease until those numbers shall be reached.

Faulkner, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to take such steps as may tend to obtain the early release of Edward O. M. Condon from his imprisonment in England. Passed.

Gibson of Louisiana offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of nine to make a thorough examination into the conduct of management of the New Orleans custom house and of the offices of the marshal, district attorney, postmaster, assessor and collector of internal revenue and of such other federal officers as they may discover to be implicated in wrong doing and violation of the law, with power to sit in New Orleans and during the recess. Gibson moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. The motion was lost—yeas 146, nays 77, not two-thirds—and the resolution failed. The House then resumed the District business.

Blaine of Maine, rising to a personal explanation, proceeded to make a general and specific denial of the newspaper charges and allegations connecting him with the payment of some $64,000 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He read letters from Sidney Dillon, president, Thos. H. Scott, ex-president, and E. H. Rollins, treasury of that company, and from Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers of New York, contradictory of the various statements in relation to him, and declared that every part of the story was absolutely untrue, without one particle of foundation in facts and without a tittle of evidence to substantiate it. He said that several newspapers, some of them from friendly motives, had urged him to ask a committee of investigation, but he did not do so because he did not wish to wait the delay and slow progress that inevitably attended all Congressional investigations. He deemed the mode which he had adopted the shortest and most expeditious of vindication. He was ready to submit the whole matter to the candid judgment of the House and country, and if the House thought that the matter should further be inquired into, he was ready to give all the evidence in his power to make the investigation thorough, rigid and impartial. He explained his purchase in open market in Boston, in the summer of 1869, of the bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Co. which bonds he still held, and on which he had suffered a loss of over $20,000, and summarized his whole statement as follows: First, that the story of his receiving $64,000, or any other sum, from the Union Pacific railroad, was absolutely disproved by the most conclusive testimony; and second, that no bond of his was ever sold to the Atlantic and Pacific, or to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Co., as charged; third, that instead of receiving Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds as a gratuity, he had bought them at the market price, and had incurred a severe pecuniary loss from the transaction. He was now in the fourteenth year of a not inactive service in the House, and he had never done anything in his public career for which he could be put to the faintest blush in any presence, or for which he could not answer to his constituents, his conscience and the Great Searcher of hearts.

The District tax bill passed, and the House adjourned.

Supervisor Hedrick has been asked to resign.

Mr. Voorhees continued to-day the argument in the Kilbourn habeas corpus case, holding that the House had exceeded its jurisdiction first, and that after indictment its authority over Kilbourn in any case ceased.

WASHINGTON, April 25—Noon.—The Supreme Court affirms the decision of the Court of Claims in the Hot Springs cases. That none of the claimants are entitled to the lands against the government. The court has no doubt the Legislative Department will take into consideration the hardships of individuals in future disposition of the lands.

Governor Kellogg of Louisiana is here.

Whiteley and Bell are preparing themselves for a grand display before the whiskey committee. Whiteley will produce documents which came into his possession as a member of the ring.

John Delano, who was chief clerk in the Interior Department, is summoned by the committee on expenditures of the department.

The sub-committee of the navy, which went to Philadelphia, will report to the full committee to-morrow.

West had an interview with the President this morning in relation to the use of the government dredge boat in stimulation of the wash of the jetties to secure the necessary depth. The gossip here regarding this matter is: First, that it is a device on the part of the jetty company to secure artificially the necessary depth, and claim the first payment from the government. Second, that the name had its origin with New Orleans merchants, and is opposed by seafaring men who do not wish to spare the dredges from the present work. The friends of Eades say it is of little importance to them, as the jetties will do their work in due time without stimulation. The matter is still under careful advisement by the War Department. The best opinion is that the use of the dredge will be refused. These dredges, two in number, cost the government $800,000 each.

Akerman was before the committee of expenditures of the Department of Justice to-day. He was granted time yesterday to consider his answer as to whether the President has directed him to pay money to Davenport, and this morning he asks the committee to withdraw the question. The committee which was not full adjourned to 2 o'clock, when they will decide whether to press Akerman to answer.

Col. Bridgland was before the committee to investigate Gen. Baughton of Tennessee. His evidence was similar to that foreshadowed in previous dispatches. After giving his deposition Bridgland left for New York and sails to-day for Havre, where he is consul. Moore, the republican editor, gives a general denial to Bridgland's testimony and will do so specifically before the committee to-morrow. The House will contest progressing as to precedence of business.

The appropriations committee is antagonizing all legislation. They are having the ayes and nays.

Senate has indefinitely postponed the bill appropriating $15,000 to survey the Austin Topolovampo Pacific route.

There was a full cabinet to-day.

Lieutenant Johnson, Commanding on the Rio Grande, has telegraphed to the Navy Department that the reports of forced loans on foreign merchants at New Laredo, Mexico, are untrue.

The argument in the Kilbourn case closed to-day, and the court took the papers under advisement.

Gen. Hazen, who is the reported author of the original statement regarding the Fort Sill corruption, is here. He will testify before the impeachment court. All the other witnesses are at hand. Clymer denies the statements put forth in Belknap's replication.

Gen. Ingalls testified before the military committee that the War Department was responsible for the moving of the headquarters of the quartermaster's department. He had been misled and disappointed as to the amount it would cost.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Night—HOUSE.—The contest between the elections and appropriations committees for precedence stands 117 to 70 in favor of the appropriation committee.

The navy committee made a report of the testimony and ordered it printed and recommitted.

The legislative appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment giving $4,000 to the mint at Charlotte, N. C., and $14 000 for an assay office in the mint at New Orleans was adopted. Six pages of the bill were considered.

The managers presented a replication which was adopted.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—The judiciary committee reported favorably on the bills removing the political disabilities of Wm. L. Mauray, Francis T. Anchor, Sam'l

Wilmington Journal.

Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of New Hanover County.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party in New Hanover county are requested to meet at the office of the chairman, on Princess street, in the city of Wilmington, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, 2d of May, 1876.

W. L. SANDERS, Chairman.

WALTER COOEY, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen constitute the committee:

W. L. Sanders, Wilmington.
Walter Cooey, Wilmington.
L. H. Bowden, Wilmington.
James Madden, Wilmington.
John C. Kerr, Wilmington.
Jos. W. Sr. George, Cape Fear Tp.
Jos. Craig, Federal Point Tp.
Thomas Sloan, Harnett Town Hip.
John J. Bradley, Masonboro Tp.

The Hooper House.

The *Evening Review* thinks our credulity has been stuffed on the Certain question, and informs us that according to the best information now obtainable we are not correct in our assertion, "as the Hooper House, well known and remembered as such, stood a little distance to the south and east of St. Thomas' Church, fronting on Third street but standing back from the street."

Upon inquiry we find that the *Review* is correct in stating that a Hooper house was located as it states. But it was the residence of Archibald Hooper and *not* of William Hooper, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. An old and distinguished member of the Bar, whose family has resided on the Cape Fear since before the days of the Revolution, writes us as follows:

As I can say is, that I have always had that the old house in Dr. McRee's yard was Hooper's house, but do not know anything about it beyond mere rumor.

Another old and distinguished member of the bar, one of the oldest, if not the oldest living man who was born in Wilmington, and a gentleman whose familiarity with the traditions and families, not only of Wilmington, but of the whole State, is remarkable, informs us that the Hooper house that stood near St. Thomas' Church was the residence of Archibald and not of William Hooper. He also tells us that William Hooper's house is still standing on Castle street and is now the residence of Mr. James Darby; that the distinguished William Hooper now living, 86 years old, a grandson of the William Hooper in question, went with him to take a look at the old homestead during a visit paid to Wilmington some years ago; and that the house on the McRee lot was the residence of Mr. Fergus, the grandfather of the elder Dr. James F. McRee. This we have no doubt it is all correct, but still there is room to believe that William Hooper's family lived in the house now on the McRee lot, at least from January till October, incl. during the occupation of Wilmington by the British.

We are promised a paper which will set the matter at rest.

Superior Court.

The April term of New Hanover Superior Court convened yesterday morning, His Honor Judge A. A. McKoy presiding.

After the Grand Jury was drawn and sworn, His Honor delivered his charge which occupied the morning session until near one o'clock.

The offences against the criminal law were generally discussed and explained in regard of their gravity, commencing with the higher offences and coming down to the lesser, and concluding with the statutory offences. The oath of the Grand Jury was likewise animadverted upon.

In discussing the law of libel, and explaining what were the duties of a grand jury in such case, he took occasion to take up the question of

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and newspaper publications, stating that although in this country there existed such a thing as the freedom of the press, yet the press must so conduct itself as not to be amenable to the law of libel. No newspaper could falsely charge an individual with crime, or with offences which would lower him in the estimation of his fellowmen, without being indictable for the offence of libel. The publishers, editors, and authors of such articles, as well as those who circulate the paper containing them are all alike guilty. After such parties are indicted they may plead justification, and prove the truth of the charges, if they are true, but if they fail in this, a petit jury would be compelled to convict. If this wholesome restraint were not put upon the press by the enforcement of the criminal law of libel, irresponsible men could do irreparable injury in a community, and the injured persons would be without a remedy. No one in a community would be safe. As the Judge was concluding his remarks on this point the foreman of the grand jury, Mr. Fosdick, asked if the grand jury had the right to inquire into the truth of such libelous charges. The Judge replied that they had not.

The crimes of fornication and adultery and conspiracy were dilated upon at great length, and the evils to society and the purity of the ballot-box, which respectively grew out of these crimes, were discussed, held up to detestation and impressed upon the attention of the grand jury.

The following is a list of the names of the grand jurors: F. W. Foster, Foreman; John R. Sneeden, Wm. Peart, John Curtis, Wm. Kellogg, Sr., Ezekiel Hollist, Christian Russell, James Jarman, Wm. H. Waddell, Ed. Stiles, Wm. Martin, A. Surier, Alex Hooper, Abram Moseley, Wm. Powell, Benj. Scott, Alonzo Simmons, Geo. W. Rogers.

In the afternoon session the following cases were disposed of:

All *set fins* in the cases (vs) Mack Daniel were settled on the payment of one penny and costs.

State vs. John McKoy, as ault and battery and peace warrant. Cases dismissed on the payment of costs.

State vs. Samuel Boney. Judgment *nisi* according to recognizance.

In the cases of Raleigh Montague, assault and battery, Ella Jones, larceny, William Jones, larceny, James Watters, assault and battery, John Lane, larceny, and Joannah Nixon, larceny, a *nol. pros.* was entered in each.

It was ordered that the session of the Court be from 10 A. M. to 1 P.M., and from 3½ P. M. to 5 P. M.

The court passed sentence on the following convicts yesterday: Samuel Lisbon, larceny; judgment, 3 years in the penitentiary. Charles Harp, larceny; 5 years in the penitentiary. Samuel Lisbon, larceny; judgment suspended on payment of costs. Emanuel Brown, larceny; 5 years in the penitentiary. Howard Register, larceny; 10 years in the penitentiary.

This is a small beginning of the batch that will be sent from this court to work on the Western North Carolina railroad.

A Love Legend of the Revolution

The house which is now the residence of Mr. W. H. McRary, situated on the southwestern corner of Market and Third streets, is not only one of the ancient landmarks of Wilmington, but is intimately connected with a legend which commences in the days of the Revolution and continues down to our present time, and which, from its historic associations and from its involution of the tender passion, it may be of some interest to relate.

During the summer of 1781 the house was occupied by Lord Cornwallis as the headquarters of his army. On his lordship's military staff was a gay young cavalier who had become enamored with a young lady whose father resided in South Carolina. Having declared his passion, it was afterwards, if not then, as warmly returned. The two being separated by a hundred miles or more, and the unyielding demands of an active military campaign making it uncertain when the young British lieutenant could again see the object of his affections, he was occupied no doubt as all swains are occupied, with thinking of her, and since he could not be permitted continually to pour his unbroken words of love into her ears, he could at least give himself some relief by placing her name where he could frequently gaze upon it. Accordingly he wrote the name upon a window pane in his chamber, with the diamond of his ring. The war was at length over, and when peace was declared the British lieutenant returned to South Carolina, married the lady and took his bride with him to England.

After the lapse of a few years the young couple re-embarked for America and made their home in the city of New York. Thirty or forty years ago a son of this couple was a visitor to Wilmington and was a guest of the late venerable Dr. Thos. H. Wright, who owned and resided in the house in question for a live time, leaving it behind him to his heirs. This New York visitor by a singular coincidence was put in the chamber that had been occupied by the British lieutenant. The pane of glass upon which the lieutenant had written the lady's name was still in tact, and the visitor at once recognized the name as that of his mother before marriage. This circumstance was another incident in the legend that had sprung up in the British Lieutenant's family. And now comes another incident of the legend. Recently a son of the New York visitor that was a guest of Dr. Wright's thirty or forty years, and a grand son of the British Lieutenant, being well informed of the interesting story above related, came to Wilmington to search for the historic pane of glass. This gentleman's name is John W. Barrow of New York city. When he arrived he found that the ancient house had been remodeled by its present owner, and was informed by Mr. McRary that the old window sashes had been stowed away in the cellar. Search being made the identical pane of glass was found which Mr Barrow took with him back to New York.

Another Fox Hunt

We met friend Oldham yesterday on the street and noticing the complacent, self-satisfied countenance that he can't help to save his life when he has returned from a successful fox chase, we guessed before we got within thirty yards of him that another reynard had bit the dust. Our enquiring look was enough to evoke from him all account of it, and he at once commenced: "Been running a fox three or four times lately without catching him; caught him to-day; that old fox known among the hunters in this country as the Hewlett fox; didn't run him but three hours; tail three inches longer than any fox we ever caught; was bound to catch the Hewlett fox before the season was over; would not have run to-day but for this," and he walked past us as if nothing in this world was equal to catching a fox.

Cotton at the Ports.

We are indebted, says the *Southern Home*, to our friend, R. C. Kerr, of New Orleans Cotton Exchange, for the statement below:

NET RECEIPT AT U. S. PORTS.

(September 1, 1875, to March 31, 1875.)	
New Orleans	1,271,489
Galveston	426,948
Indianola	15,971
Mobile	348,911
Charleston	366,641
Port Royal	17,647
Savannah	491,072
Wilmington	72,042
Norfolk	422,244
Baltimore	16,624
Richmond and Petersburg to Baltimore not counted in net at latter	10,965
Richmond and Petersburg to Philadelphia not counted in net at latter	16,126
Philadelphia	36,733
New York	193,914
Boston	59,455
Providence	14,611
Portland (direct, recording to railroad statements	1,733
Total bales	3,782,025

STOCK AT U. S. PORTS—CLOSE OF MARCH,

New Orleans	244,850
Galveston	37,783
Mobile	46,312
Savannah	27,085
Charleston	20,002
Wilmington	1,788
Norfolk	17,114
Baltimore	8 010
New York	179,274
Boston	22,066
Providence	18,000
Total	623,284

The Board of Medical Examiners.

It is not generally known even among the medical profession, that a license from the Board of Medical Examiners is necessary, in addition to the diploma, to enable a physician to practice legally in this State, but such is the case.

The Board was established by act of Legislature in 1858, or thereabouts, and by an amendment, it meets concurrently with the Medical Society of the State. This year it holds its session in Fayetteville, 3rd day of May, and all physicians who came into practice since 1859 can and ought to avail themselves of this opportunity to have this necessary endorsement of their diploma. The apothetic physician who thinks the diploma of his college good enough for him, and that he can afford to go without the license, will awake to a knowledge of his error when he has a bill contested, which may cause him a loss greater than the expenses incident to this license.

For the Journal.

For Secretary of State.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The voters of Cumberland county take pleasure in recommending Capt. S. C. Rankin, of Fayetteville, for Secretary of State, subject to action of State convention. Capt. Rankin is well known through the State, having represented his native county, Gilford, in the State Legislature, and is well qualified for the position. We hope the delegates from the different counties throughout the State will consider his claims.

CUMBERLAND.

Peter M. Wilson.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In view of the fact that Col. Pool will not be a candidate for renomination, it will not appear unseemly to suggest some one as his successor on our State ticket. After canvassing the merits of them who have claims upon the party, I am satisfied that no one would more efficiently or acceptably fill the position now occupied by Col. Pool than Mr. Peter M. Wilson of Warren. Possessing all the qualifications which the duties of the office demand; of high character; generous and patriotic impulses and well educated mind, he entitles himself to the liberal support of our party. I beg therefore through your columns to submit his claims to our Convention.

IRISHAND.

STATE NEWS.

From the Newbern Nut Shell:

A whale seventy feet long was captured near Beaufort a few days since. About 2,000 gallons of oil will be realized.

Theo. N. Ramsey and Col. Hickman are going to Louisiana together to lecture on temperance.

From the Robesonian:

A new band composed of young gentlemen of our town is now in full training under the accomplished leadership of Mr. R. C. McKenzie. All the instruments are new and of fine tone and volume. We wish the young gentlemen great success in their harmonious undertaking.

The Bulgarian Greek priest and Jerusalem man made his appearance upon our streets yesterday. His novel costume and brimstone countenance made quite a sensation among the boys, who followed the eccentric genius around, but at a respectful distance. We know not from whence he came or where he intends to go.

Lumber river, more than any other stream in North Carolina, is noted for the size, flavor and beauty of its pan fish. The fishing season is now in its glory, and the disciples of Isaac Walton are out early and late with the pole and line. The red breast, "goggle eye," blue brim and raccoon perch understand their business and lay hold of the hook with the most accommodating avidity.

There is a man living in Wilson, in this State, fifty-four years of age, who never owned a cent to a living soul in his life, and, as the records will show, was the first man, for the past thirty years, to pay his tax to the Sheriff. Though a blacksmith and plough maker by trade, he cuts and makes his own clothing, and when engaged at the work if there is a call at the shop his wife goes to the anvil and will shoe a horse, brace a plough, upset an axe or perform any other job in the line with as much skill as her husband.

From the Duplin Record.

We learn that the people of Limestone township will assemble at the new store of George L. Smith, E q., near his residence, on Saturday, the 13th of May next, for political organization.

Mr. Geo. M. Tatum, of Sampson county, recently killed five pigs, five months old, weighing respectively 140, 131, 117, 116 and 115 pounds, making an aggregate weight of 618 pounds. Those pigs died early, but th y had made their young lives profitable.

From the Roanoke News:

Temor Lassiter, *alias* Temor Penton, a black devil of seventeen or eighteen years of age, was committed to jail last Friday by Justice John O'Brien, for attempted rape upon two little white girls aged respectively five and seven years, daughter and stepdaughter of Mr. H. C. Harper, near Halifax. We truly hope the black imp will have the full penalty of the law meted out to him.

The many friends of the Rev. Dr. Closs, presiding elder of this district, will learn with regret that he lies very ill with pneumonia at Tolsnot. Dr. Closs is a distinguished minister and a devout laborer for the cause of religion, and we hope to soon learn of his restoration to perfect health.

Several of our farmers have cotton up, and since the rain it will now spring up like pop-corn in hot ashes

From the Charlotte Observer:

Two priests of the Benedictine order arrived in this city last night, from St. Mary's College, Richmond, Va., accompanied by two boys, en route to Woodlawn, Gaston county. This is the place where the new Catholic College is to be established, and this is the business of these priests. It is the purpose of the church to erect a very elegant building, and one which will be prepared in every respect for the education of a large number of students.

A gentleman from Monroe reports the destruction by fire, yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, of the blacksmith shop of Mr. Wm. Owens. The shop contained two or three new wagons and a buggy, and these were burned with the building. The loss is somewhere from $500 to $700, with no insurance. The fire originated by an accident in the shop.

Our Salisbury correspondent writes us that Wm. Etheridge, the maker of the celebrated Etheridge walking canes, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning last. A coroner's inquest was held, but elicited nothing definite.

Mr. J. I. Hales brought to our office yesterday a number of lamplighters cut from white pine by a machine made for the purpose. They are the size and shape of the tapes made by the ladies of paper, for lamp and gas lighting purposes.

As noted yesterday, the banks of this city have commenced paying out silver coin for fractional currency.

The Federal Court at Statesville adjourned yesterday. The Rev. Henry Turner, colored, who was tried for stealing three registered packages from one Waddell, a colored route agent on the Raleigh & Gaston Air Line Railroad, at whose house he (Waddell) was boarding, at Sandford, Moore county, was convicted and sentenced to three years at hard labor in Albany Penitentiary. He made a speech, protesting his innocence. W. H. Bailey, Esq., of this city, defended him ably, zealously. Persons who heard the trial speak of it as a very plain case. Turner's wife was acquitted. Waddell was not implicated at all, except that it was almost culpable negligence on his part which allowed the divine an opportunity to steal the money. He had hung his mail bag up in his boarding house and gone off. The packages contained $175.

John Hood, the white boy, who had submitted to the accusation of robbing a lock-box of the postoffice in this city regularly for a length of time, was "sentenced to three months' hard labor," as his Honor said, in the jail of this county. He was brought down, yesterday evening, and incarcerated here. He was represented in the court by W.H. Bailey, Esq. The punishment is light enough.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

Extract from the proceedings as they appeared in the N. C. Presbyterian:

The Presbytery of Fayetteville met according to adjournment, at Centre Church, Robeson county, N. C., April 19th, 1876, and was opened with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. Neill McKay, D. D., from John xi 1: 35 and I. Cor. xii: 31.

There were present at the calling of the roll 12 ministers and 23 ruling elders. Six ministers were absent and 19 churches not represented.

Rev. Archibald McQueen was chosen moderator and Rev. John H. Coble and J.B. Graham temporary clerks.

A preamble and resolutions expressing the sympathies of this Presbytery for Rev. T. L. DeVaux, a member of this body, in his long and severe personal affliction were adopted, after which Rev. Hector McLean led the Presbytery in earnest prayer on his behalf.

Mr. J. A. McAlister was appointed treasurer *pro tem.*

Finance committee—J. A. McAlister, W. J. Smith and H. G. Hill.

The treasurer's report was presented and referred to the above committee.

The assessment on Bethel church was reduced to $10 and that on the Montpelier increased to $5.

A letter from Rev. C. H. Wiley, agent of the American Bible Society for North Carolina, was read and a suitable reply adopted.

Rev. H. G. Hill, chairman of the committee on sustentation, presented a report on that subject, which was adopted, and Rev. H. McLean, chairman of the committee of education, a report on that subject, which was likewise adopted.

After which he was excused from serving on that committe, and also Maj. Jno. McNeill; when Rev. J. H. Coble was made chairman, and Rev. A. N. Ferguson and Mr. Angus Blue were appointed to fill the vacancies by these resignations.

Rev. William S. Lacy, chairman of the committee on the manual and standing rules of Presbytery, read his report on those subjects, which was accepted.

The account for printing and mailing the fall minutes was ordered to be paid by the treasurer pro tem.

Committees on sessional records were appointed.

Bethel Church, Robeson county, N. C., was chosen as the place for holding our fall sessions, and the time, Thursday before the second Sabbath in October, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Reports from church sessions were heard.

Mr. William McGilvary, one of our candidates, preached a sermon from 1. Cor. vi: 20, which was sustained.

Committees on sessional records reported.

The agent of foreign missions, Rev. M. McQueen, read his report on that subject, which was adopted.

Rev. K. M. McIntyre was appointed a commissioner to the general assembly, to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, Savannah, Ga., on the third Thursday in May, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., and Rev. Archibald McQueen his alternate; and Mr. D. C. McIntyre, ruling elder of Iona church, principal, and Dr. D. N. Patterson, ruling elder of Pee Dee church, alternate.

Mr. E. Marshall Munroe, another candidate, preached a sermon from John iii: 7, which was sustained.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

Messrs. Colin Munro and Angus McDonald preached their trial sermons, which were sustained. And in the afternoon Mr. Dugald Munro preached his trial sermon, which was likewise sustained.

Rev. R. H. Banks made an interesting address on the interests of Davidson College, and in response thereto the Presbytery adopted a suitable paper.

The candidates for licensure were examined on theology, natural and revealed, church history, church government and the sacraments, all of which was sustained.

Each likewise read a lecture which was also sustained.

Their examination on Hebrew was sustained.

Presbytery then proceeded to license in due form, these young brethren, viz: C. A. Munro, Dugald Munro, E. Marshall Munro, (three brothers) Angus McDonald and William M. McGilvary.

Afterwards Dugald Munro was dismissed to the Presbytery of Knoville, Tenn., and Angus McDonald to the Presbytery of Louisville, Ky.

Wm. M. McGilvary likewise obtained permission to labor without our bounds.

The narrative to the assembly was adopted.

Other papers for the assembly were read and approved.

Orders on the treasurer were passed.

All resolutions requiring the action of church sessions will be published in the N. C. Presbyterian.

Presbytery then adjourned to the place and time previously mention d. Closed with singing, prayer and apostolic benediction.

A Wife's Retort

The following is printed as an advertisement in the Des Moines (Iowa) Register: I hereby certify that J. E. Bishop lied, and he knew it, when he said I left his house with my three little children without any provocation. As I consider, and think others would if they knew the truth, I had a great many provocations. All I ask of him is to pay his just debts and not wrong people out of their just dues, and leave me and my children alone, and pay me my government pension that he has used ten years, being $350, and interest on it for half the time he has used it, and my furniture that I took there. I will risk getting my sugar without calling on my friends to help hunt what has been put away for the sick babe. I will further say that I can make as good a living for myself and three little ones as we had with J. E. Bishop, although he would have people believe that I was a great expense to him. I confess he got me two ten-cent calioco dresses within three years. I think it will keep him busy to gather enough of his neighbors' hogs to keep himself and his two children. However, it don't take much of such pork to do me. I will say that through his scolding, pouting and complaining I quit drinking coffee six years ago; but he continued chewing, smoking and using his coffee as usual. Then, last fall he openly forbade my using tea. I suppose tobacco and coffee had raised in price. The whole trouble arose from his wanting my share of my first husband's estate without giving anything to show that he had ever received anything from said estate. He did not get it, nor won't.

MRS. G. V. BISHOP.

April 2nd, 1876.

Gen. A. P. Hill was wont to say he always liked to command North Carolinians in battle. We suppose it was because they had so much tar on their heels that when they went into a fight they stuck there to the end. —*Richmond Whig.*

Yes, when they do pitch in they're regular Tar-tars and no mistake—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Yes, sirree, regular cream of Tartars, and they generally operated like a dose of tar-far emetic on the enemy. —*Richmond Whig.*

THE PLUNDERED BANK.

How the Negroes Were Robbed—A Tale of Washington Ring Rule.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

The bottom facts in the Freedman's Bank swindle have unquestionably been reached by the select committee of the House of Representatives. The chairman, Mr. Douglas, has exhibited not only great industry but superior capacity as an investigator. Two other members of the committee, Messrs. Bradford of Alabama and Stenger of Pennsylvania, have also given evidence of sound judgment and great industry in studying up the history of the bank and have materially assisted Mr. Douglas in the investigation.

The rapid sketch which I gave last night of the testimony published did not do justice to the developments which the committee have made. The testimony of Mr. Anson M. Sperry, the general inspector of the branch banks, shows clearly that from almost the very beginning there was both incompetency and rascality in the management of the principal bank here, as well as in the conduct of the majority of the branches in the South. Mr. Sperry did not become general inspector till 1870, but he almost immediately found on an examination of the bank how that there was a difference between the ledger and the general account of some eighty thousand dollars, and he never was able to have this reduced below $40,000. The men who were employed as book-keeper and cashier, Boston and Wilson, were incompetent, and, as subsequently appeared, dishonest. Sperry called attention to the discrepancies in the accounts immediately, but it was a long time before he could get either the actuary or the trustees to take any efficient measures to remedy the deficits of the management. The principal object of one set of the managers seemed to be to induce the freedmen to deposit with the bank, and another set devoted all their ingenuity to profit by the use of the money. Alvord was the president and chief missionary in the South to work up the freedmen to deposit with the branch banks. The finance committee was constantly devising ways and means to absorb the deposits. They required all the money deposited with the branches to be drawn to Washington, which would have been the safest thing for the depositors if the managers here had only been honest. The finance committee was controlled by Cooke, Huntington and Clephane. These men could not have the swing they wanted as long as the charter of the bank required all loans to be made on United States securities. It was part of the scheme of the Washington ring to use the earnings of the poor freedmen to carry out their magnificent projects for enriching themselves by speculations in real estate and the improvement thereof. To make this possible they had to get the charter amended so as to enable them to loan money on real estate.

The pretext for this was that politicians in the Southern States wanted to get hold of the earnings of the freedmen, and were holding out to them greater inducements than the Freedman's Bank could, as long as it was restricted to loans in United States securities. They argued, of course, that the freedmen would be at the mercy of unscrupulous speculators, unless the institution established especially for their benefit was enabled to take care of them. Accordingly Congress was induced to amend the charter so as to enable the bank to loan on real estate. The men who were immediately selected to act as the appraisers of the real estate were Kilbourne and Latta. The next thing was to establish the Seneca Sand Stone Company, and the money of the poor freedmen went into this sink hole. Next came the new District government, and the Metropolis and other paving companies. The capitol to start these concerns came out of the Freedman's Bank, and was advanced in the stock of those companies into whose treasuries not a dollar had been paid by the stockholders. Kilbourne and Latta were the real estate agents of the bank and the trustees of the real estate pool. As the managers of the latter they bought up large quantities of land and paid but a small portion of the purchase money in cash, giving notes for the balance. These notes were largely purchased by the Freedman's Bank upon the recommendation of Kilbourne and Latta. And so it went. In a short time nearly a million and a quarter of the money had been loaned in real estate in the District of Columbia, and very frequently the property was encumbered with prior liens, and in not a few instances deeds of trust were given by men who had no sort of title to the property they mortgaged, and in almost every case the real estate was not worth the amount of the loan at a forced sale.

The finance committee was dishonest, and so was the actuary. The former used their positions to secure loans for themselves and the friends on inadequate securities, and the latter used his power to make money out of the commissions allowed to brokers for negotiating loans. While this was going on here in Washington the managers of the branch banks were practicing like tricks for their own benefit. The inspector, Mr. Sperry, finding out the shortcomings of the branch managers, reported to the trustees at Washington, and they, indignant that any subordinates should steal which they alone had a right to steal, ordered all deposits to be forwarded regularly to the principal bank here. Of course while Henry T. Cooke, W. S. Huntington and Clephane were conspiring with Hallet Kilbourne and John O. Evans to enable the Seneca Stone Company to get $50,000 on apparently good security, while a secret agreement provided that the bank should alone have the second mortgage bonds of the Seneca Company, in the event of the company's failure to pay the loan. Subordinates like the cashier and book-keeper could see no wrong in doing a little stealing on their own account. Accordingly Boston, the book keeper, forged the checks of a poor depositor named John Watkins, and Wilson, the cashier, handed over the depositor's money to Boston on the forged checks. Wilson was the father-in-law of Boston, and of course the stealing was on joint account, as Boston now insists. Col. Eaton, who was the first actuary, was both a hypocrite and a knave, as was also Alvord, the president. All the managers were conspicuously pious and philanthropic.

Alvord and Eaton were trustees of the Howard University along with Howard and Bullock, and were likewise members in good standing of the Congregational church. Eaton never lost an opportunity, as it would seem from the evidence, to make a good thing for himself, and Alvord followed suit. When the Howard University was to be built, Alvord, Eaton, Stickney, Howard, Bullock, *et omne genus*, formed themselves into a joint stock company to manufacture baked bricks out of which to build the university building. They all realized enough to build themselves fine residences on ground which they got at a nominal price from the university. The university was short some $75,000, and the money was borrowed from the Freedman's Bank and secured by a mortgage on the university property. In due time a real estate firm, with a mysterious connection with the managers of the university, bought a portion of the ground belonging to the university and started Le Droit park. The price paid was altogether inadequate, but the Freedman's Bank relieved the mortgage on the whole of the university property and took liens on the houses and lots the Le Droit Park Company as they were sold. Of course somebody profited by this crooked transaction, although the proof is not clear, yet the inference is strong that it was a copartnership steal, and that the humanitarians so active in the management of Howard University and the Freedman's Bank should share and share alike in the profits. One of the most interesting transactions in which Stickney was engaged was that with one Juan Boyle, a real estate agent of this city. This fellow Boyle was one of the strikers and tools of the District ring. He was also a broker for Stickney, the actuary, and it was a common practice when persons, who had good security to give, made application for loans at the counter of the Freedman's Bank they would be referred to Juan Boyle. He would manage the negotiations and charge the concern a commission. In this way he drove quite a lucrative business. The finance committee were familiar with this practice, and countenanced it. Finally, when the panic of 1873 came, and the bank had to raise some ready cash, there was a lot of United States bonds in the vaults, and Stickney sent Boyle to Baltimore to sell some of them, and Alvord went to New York on a like mission. Baltimore was the last place on the continent almost that a sane man would have undertaken to sell bonds in large amounts at that time, but Boyle, it seems, got rid of a hundred thousand dollars' worth. Shortly after this Boyle appeared to have $21,000 of the bank's money. Stickney's attention was called to this, and he said the money had been loaned to Boyle, and shortly thereafter certain notes to secure the loan were given by Boyle. These notes, it appears, were good, but after a while these were withdrawn and Boyle's substituted therefor. To make them good he gave Stickney a deed for certain property on M street. This deed was absolute to Stickney, but with the understanding, as he alleged, that he was to hold it for the benefit of the bank.

The commissioners of the bank investigated the matter, and found that there were prior liens on the property to more than its value, and the improvements were not completed. They found also that if they undertook to advance the money to complete the buildings the cost would be more than they could ever realize therefrom and hence they let it go as a bad debt. The loans made to Vandenburg, the contractor, show the worst sort of management, if not criminal negligence on the part of the finance committee and the actuary, Stickney. On securities, the face value of which was less than ninety thousand dollars, this contractor obtained $160,088 38. A large portion of this, as is proved, was obtained upon the assurance of Boss Shepherd that he would see it paid out of the first appropriation made by Congress. But he did not keep his word, and the bank has no recourse on him of course. The present amount of Vandenburg's indebtedness to the bank, exclusive of interest, $124,240 93, and to secure it there is about $80,000 worth of securities, real value. As a defense of himself Vandenburg sets up that Eaton was interested with him in some of his largest contracts, and he also claims that a portion of the collaterals he deposited with the bank have been sold and the proceeds not applied to the liquidation of his indebtedness.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

How Money Is Stolen from the U. S. Treasury.

ALBANY, April 24.

Matthew Richardson, of this city, referred to in Prender's statement alleging frauds in the Treasury Department, was a clerk in Spinner's bureau, entering upon his duties in the year 1864. He says it was his duty to keep the books of the department for the cancellation of moneys or the representatives of money, and he was one of the committee through whose hands such money passed. Frank Jones was chief of the division, and all forms of currency passed through the hands of this committee. Mr. Richardson states that in 1865 a package of money, amounting to $10,500, was lost and never discovered. A certificate was filed that the money had been lost, but falsely stated that it had been concealed. In 1869 a package of redeemed currency, amounting to $70,000, was not destroyed in the usual manner, but cut into slips to bind other packages with. He was requested by Jones to make out a certificate that the entire amount had been destroyed, but refused to do so. Shortly after he learned that Jones had filed a certificate with Treasurer Spinner, stating that the $70,000, had been destroyed. He thereupon went to the treasurer and told him the certificate was a lie, and demanded an investigation, which was refused.

Mr. Richardson subsequently demanded that the law requiring all bonds, currency, &c., directed to be destroyed should be canceled before being placed in the hands of the committee should be complied with, but the chief of the division declined to do so. Mr. Richardson further ascertained that the certificates of the destruction of the currency, instead of being preserved, were destroyed from time to time, thus removing all opportunity to detect fraud.

Millions of dollars of perfect money, the issue of which had been stopped, came into the hands of this committee and it was easy to purloin a portion of the issue. By refusing to cancel the money it was left available for use in the hands of those whose duty it was to destroy it, and by burning the certificates all proof of the amount which passed into their hands were destroyed. Mr. Richardson then asked the chief of the division for a book in which to keep a record of the doings of the committee, and was refused. He therefore procured a book and kept the record for some time before his chief knew anything about it. With these facts in his possession Richardson undertook to secure an investigation. He applied to Secretary McCullough, who referred the matter to the Comptroller of the Currency where the effort failed. He then applied to Boutwell, who declined to investigate the affair. He has also called Bris ow's attention to the transaction, but he would not look into it. The Argus publishes documents corroborating Mr. Richardson's statement.

At St. Louis yesterday Judge Dillon overruled the motion of arrest of judgment and sentenced Col. Wm. McKee to two years' imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of ten thousand dollars.

Cut this Out—it May Save Your Life

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with lung diseases, coughs, colds, or consumption, yet none would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. DR. A. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonish every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.—tu-th-sat.

Removing Life's Heaviest Burden

To remove the burden of disease, the heaviest that poor humanity is compelled to bear, is certainly a grand object, a glorious mission. Assuredly the discoverer of a remedy which accomplishes this result is entitled to the gratitude and respect of mankind. Such a remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, whose great success is attributable to the fact that its restorative action upon the debilitated and disordered system is in accordance with the principles of common sense. It invigorates the sick, and, as their strength increases, the burden of disease grows lighter. It reforms those physical irregularities which render weakness chronic, and thus eradicates the evil at its very source. Liver complaint, malarious fevers, constipation, urinary troubles, nervousness, and many other causes of general debility and ill health, are completely removed by the combined tonic and alterative operation of the Bitters.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS

The official quotations of the Produce Exchange are posted daily at 1 P. M., and refer to prices at that hour.

THURSDAY, April 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and steady at 32 cents. Sales of 200 casks at 32 cents, 250 do at 31½ cents, 50 do, f. o. b. at 33 cents and 75 do (city distilled) at 32 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet and unchanged. Sales of 500 bbls (good strained) at sellers' option for the month at $1 60.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 40. Sales of 106 bbls at $1 40.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations unchanged. Sales of 33 bbls at $1 40 for hard, $2 40 yellow dip and $3 for virgin.

CORN—Steady. We quote (in the absence of any reported sales) at 60 cents per bushel in bulk, and 65@66 cents for R H in sacks.

COTTON.—Official quotations quiet and steady. Sales were as follows. 7 bales at 12 cents, 7 bales at 12¼ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents.
Good Ordinary	10¼ "
Low Middling	11¼ "
Middling	12¼ "
Good Middling	12¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

FRIDAY, April 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 31½ cents. Sales of 99 casks city distilled at 32 cents; 125 casks at 31½ cents; 100 do. at 31; and 50 do., seller's option to 15th May, at 30 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 60 and $1 62½. Sales of 2,000 bbls strained at $1 55.

TAR—Official quotations quiet at $1 40. Sales of 151 bbls at $1 40, and 75 bbls, in order, at $1 50.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 40 for hard, $2 40 for yellow dip, and $3 for virgin. Sales of 68 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market steady. In the absence of reported sales, we quote it 60 a 62½ in bulk, and 65 a 67½ in sacks.

COTTON—Official quotations quiet.—Sales of 70 bales at the following prices: 2 bales at 9, 7 do at 11¼, 17 do at 11¾, 32 do at 12¼, and 12 do at 12¾. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents
Good Ordinary	10 "
Strictly Good Ordinary	11 "
Low Middling	11¾ "
Middling	12¼ "
Good Middling	12¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

SATURDAY, April 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and nominal. Sales of 35 casks at 32 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 and $1 60. Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 55, 153 bbls K (low pale) at $3. Sales of 176 bbls at $1 40.

TAR—Official quotations quiet at $1 40.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 40 for hard, $2 40 for yellow dip, and $3 for virgin. Sales of 89 bbls at quotations.

CORN.—Market firm. Sales of 4,200 bushels in bulk at 64 cents per bushel for North county, and 62 cents for Hyde county.

COTTON—Official quotations quiet. No sales to report. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents
Good Ordinary	10 "
Strict Good Ordinary	11 "
Low Middling	11¾ "
Middling	12¼ "
Good Middling	12¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

MONDAY, April 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at 30 cents bid. Sales of 150 casks at 30 cents, and 45 casks (city distilled) at 31 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 and $1 57½. Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 55, 50 bbls extra K (low pale) at $3 25.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 40. Sales of 292 bbls at $1 40.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotation at $1 25 for hard and $2 25 for yellow dip bid. No sales reported to-day.

CORN—Market steady at 62 cents for Hyde county, and 64 cents for North county (in bulk). No sales to-day.

COTTON—Official quotations dull and unchanged. Sales of 7 bales at 12¼ cents, and 2 bales (Peeler) sold Saturday evening at 12¾ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents.
Good Ordinary	10 "
Strict Good Ordinary	11 "
Low Middling	11¾ "
Middling	12¼ "
Good Middling	12¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

TUESDAY, April 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at 30 cents. Sales of 161 casks at 30 cents per gallon, and 10 casks (selected) at 31 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 50a$1 55. Sales of 100 bbls strained at $1 50, 60 bbls M (pale) at $4 50, and 38 bbls (pale and extra pale) as follows: 2 bbls at $4, 8 bbls at $5, and 28 bbls at $5 50.

TAR—Officials quotations firm at $1 40. Sales of 204 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 25 for h

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1876.

CONGRESS.

We are sorry that Congress is beginning to talk about adjournment, and soon an earnest effort will be made looking to that end. The Washington *Republican* very naturally says a *sine die* adjournment will be the only sensible thing the present House of Representatives has yet done—an admission made amidst the wreck of Cabinet officers, Presidential Secretaries, Post-traders, District Ring manipulators and Crooked Whiskey speculators.

But those who only see the good fruits of the present Democratic House in the investigations which it has and it making, and in the exposure of crimes and the conviction of criminals, will underestimate its real value to the country. No House of Representatives which has met for a quarter of a century has done better service for the whole country. The Appropriations Committee alone has inaugurated reforms, cut down salaries and appropriations which will save the public treasury upwards of fifty millions of dollars annually—a sum more than the entire annual cost of the government from its foundation until 1853, and nearly equal to the total yearly expenditures up to the breaking out of the war between the States.

The people will soon feel the beneficial effects of this legislation, and it will go far towards rescuing the country from the financial and commercial depression in which the Republican party has involved us. Driving out the thieves and reducing the public expenses to the most economical margin, will restore the confidence of the people and lend new energies and life to every business enterprise.

The present House of Representatives is engaged in a good and useful work, and we trust in will remain in session long enough to complete its labors.

INDIANA.

The nomination of James D. Williams by the Democrats of Indiana, as their candidate for Governor, is a good augury of victory in October in that State, and also in the great national combat one month later. If there was one danger greater than all others to the Democratic party, it was from candidates whose views were extreme upon the financial question. The defeat, therefore, of Messrs. Holman and Landers, the very head and front of the "greenback" movement in Indiana, and the selection of a gentleman who had taken no very active part in the discussion of the question, demonstrates the fact, more satisfactorily than mere resolutions could possibly do, that the Democrats of Indiana are unwilling to jeopardize the Presidency for a mere question of party expediency; it shows that they are willing to subordinate their own local views to the general welfare.

This action on the part of the State Convention will go far to strengthen the chances of Governor Hendricks for the nomination for President. If it has been followed up by equally conservative declarations in their platform we shall feel as if the greatest difficulty in the way of Democratic success in November has been removed.

THE NATIONAL DISGRACE.

The harrowing evidences of the wide-spread corruption in every department of the Government continue, from day to day, to unfold their horrid details. In addition the statement in regard to Secretary Bristow, published elsewhere, we collate a few of the freshest developments from Washington, and refer with deep mortification to the evidence of ex-Attorney General Williams, in our telegraphic columns, implicating the President himself in the illegal and criminal use of the secret service fund:

WASHINGTON, April 18.

A copy of the London *Hour* of April 1, which was received here to-day, contains some interesting letters written by Gen. R. C. Schenck in 1870, when he was chairman of the ways and means committee. A man named Fisher, in connection with W. H. Reynolds, had a scheme to sell the bonds of the Freehold Land Emigration Company, a concern organized under charter from the territorial Legislature of Colorado. They wanted additional legislation from Congress and Schenck agreed to procure it for a consideration. The letters were in possession of Fisher, in London, where he had come to sell the bonds. The scheme was a failure and Schenck got Fisher taken into the Emma mine, where he also lost money. After this Fisher sailed for this country on the ill-fated Atlantic and went to the bottom of the sea in her. His effects were sold in London, and McDougal, now president of the Emma Mining Company, purchased his trunks, which contained a lot of letters. These he caused to be printed in the *Hour*, the organ of the Emma Mining Company. They show conclusively that Schenck, while member of Congress, sold his influence.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Gen. Custer appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day in relation to the charge against Gen. Merrill of receiving $5,000 as a bribe. Gen. Custer test fied that all the information he possessed on the subject was contained in a private letter to himself, the author of which he did not wish to disclose. He said he notified his superior officer, and also notified the War Department, but no notice had been taken of the matter. He disclaimed any intention of wishing to persecute or injure Gen. Merrill. The story had come to him, and he had given the information. Beyond that he knew nothing about the matter.

Reynolds, of Lee & Reynolds, post-traders at Camp Supply, is here and will testify to-morrow that he paid Gen. Babcock $1,000 for the post.

A feeble effort to repeat the Greeley movement of 1862 is being made in New York. A call has been issued for a conference, to be held in that city on May 15, to consider what may be done to secure the election of men in the national election to the highest offices of the republic whose character and ability will satisfy the exigences of the present situation, protect the honor of the American name, prevent the national election of the centennial year from becoming the mere choice of evils, and satisfy the popular desire for genuine reform. The call is signed by Wm. Cullen Bryant, Theo. D. Woolsey, Alex. H. Bulloch, Horace White and Carl Schurz. If Messrs. Bryant, Bulloch & Co. can contain their souls in patience until the National Democratic Convention assembles in St. Louis they will be given candidates and a platform that every honest Republican can conscientiously support.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUILT.

We refer again with deep mortification to the damning evidences that President Grant used the Secret Service moneys as an election corruption fund for his party's benefit and his own re-election. The New York *World* says of this disgraceful affair:

The most melancholy news which it has ever fallen to our lot to lay before the public, hardly excepting the assassination of President Lincoln, is that which we publish this morning reciting the political and moral suicide of President Grant in his use of the Secret Service moneys as an election corruption fund for his party's benefit and his own re-election. His agent was the notorious John I. Davenport. The moneys were spent in defrauding the New York city Democracy of their just weight at the ballot-box. The proofs exist in Davenport's individual receipts, not his receipts as an officer. The witness is ex-Attorney General Williams.

Not Belknap's crime envelops the administration and the Republican party in so black an infamy.

What course will be taken by the House of Representatives upon this terrible exposure we will not now presume to suggest or say. Were the term of the President but beginning instead of drawing to a close, his impeachment for a high crime and misdemeanor would be an imperative duty. As it is, perhaps a sounder judgment will be that for the sake of his former services to the State he be spared that public pillory, and, like Clive, his name be suffered to pass into history with its brightness and its blots, to attest the temperance of Democratic politics and the magnanimity of a Republic.

The New York *Herald* also says:

Scarce a day passes in these times of investigation that some reputation honored in the sight of the nation does not fall down in loathsome ashes at the merest touch. In all the scandals unearthed since the Belknap infamy burst upon the country, and, indeed, long before it, the vultures of corruption have been seen hovering and circling close about the President. Yet a large majority have charitably hoped and believed that, near as the taint of evil came to him, he at least might come out unsmirched. It is to be feared that this hope will prove fallacious. The revelations made before the Committee of the House investigating expenditures, in the Department of Justice show the President to have been the author of a raid upon the Treasury, whose unwarrantable shamelessness even ex-Attorney Gen. Williams has not the courage to defend. It seems that thirty thousand dollars was paid from the Secret Service fund at President Grant's order by ex-Attorney General Williams to John I. Davenport, of this city, as head imp of the Republican camp followers here under the titles of United States Commissioner and Supervisor of Elections. This corruption fund was forwarded mainly at the time of the Presidential election in 1872, and no voucher for its expenditure exists at the Department of Justice, care especially being taken that it should not appear in connection with a name which would at once reveal the purposes for which it was used. This is a great blow to the President. As to Williams and Davenport, they have no characters to lose that they would be likely to grieve over, or any one else for them; but to the President, who surely counts on a respected memory, this discovery must be as great a shock as it will prove to the country at large.

TIGHT PAPERS FOR POKER SCHENCK.

Mr. Hiram A. Johnson, who has appeared as a witness in the Emma mine investigation, figure out a lengthy problem for Poker Schenck and his accomplices to solve. It is a purely arithmetical problem, and in brief it is this: At the time of the sale of the mine in London, cash and ores, to the value of £538,050, according to the prospectus, were turned over to the company. According to Prof. Silliman's report of February 29, 1872, an additional quantity of ore, to the value of about $5,518,275, had been discovered. The cable report of April, 1872, signed by Williams, Silliman and Hussey, vouched for a further discovery of $16,000,000 worth. Here we have assets to the gross amount of $24,208,525. The dividends paid amounted to $975,000, leaving $23,253,525 unaccounted for. Now, what is wanted is for Poker Schenck and Mr. Park to explain what has become of this little balance.

The rumors of coming war in Europe, says the Nashville *American*, begin to tell in a way that generally means something, judging by experience. Actual war always decreases the use of light cotton goods for men's apparel, and cotton has taken a significant tumble in consequence of anticipations on the other side of the water apparently. The renewed export demand for cured meats suggests that European dealers look for something more than the usual consumption on a peace basis. Grain also is looking up, particularly rye. As yet these are mere straws, indicating increased apprehensions in Europe by parties having good means of distinguishing idle rumors from ominous facts, which is almost impossible for us with our present abominable cable service of the press. Should serious hostilities break out in Europe, an astonishing drift of prices and speculation would follow in this country. Radical rule has reduced us to an estate so low that an opportunity to profit by the misfortunes of others is about the only chance left us for recuperation.

New York is famous for wealthy widows. Besides Mrs. Stewart, there are Mrs. Paran Stevens, who lives in a $700,000 house on Fifth avenue, Mrs. George Gray, Mrs. Horace F. Clarke, Mrs. Loring Andrews, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Aspinwall, Mrs. Addison Jerome, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Blodgett, Mrs. Brooks, window of the late Jas. Brooks, and Mrs. Benedict, each of whom could start a National Bank with large capital on her own account, if so disposed. Mrs. Keep, once the richest lady in New York, is now the wife of Jude Schley, of Savannah, Ga.

FOUL BOTTOMS AND THE MORAL.

In a recent visit to the naval fleet near Port Royal, says the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger*, while going alongside of the turreted iron monster Dictator, the swell caused by a stiff breeze revealed the submerged sides of the ship, and showed that they were covered with a streaming growth of marine vegetation at least two and a half feet in length. This was of a greenish hue, resembling the moss to be seen in the shallow parts of Saratoga Lake. Happily worms cannot penetrate the iron walls, but, doubtless, they are coated also with hundreds of barnacles and muscles. It is astonishing how much these parasites retard the headway of a vessel. Doubtless the impeding force in this instance requires the consumption of many an additional ton of coal. To clear the bottom of this immense ram she must be taken into a dry dock, and the cost will be very heavy.

This instance is suggestive of all of Secretary Robeson's operations. Squandering millions for show, and wasting the public money, besides stealing, or allowing it to be stolen in every department of the service, from the heaviest contractors down to the butcher and baker who victual the ships, he yet neglects the essentials, and permits the most costly vessels to become unseaworthy for want of attention.

Verily it does seem that a substratum of corruption underlines the whole fabric of the Federal Government as at present conducted. There must be a thorough cleansing of the Augean stables by a change of administration before any real good can be effected. Turn out the knaves and put in honest men. It is fortunate that the conviction is becoming universal that much of the present business depression of the country, owing to the destruction of all public confidence and the overwhelming frauds of the government.

As the election draws near, this thought will come home to the people and cause a powerful reaction against the Radicals. This is shown already in the movement of prominent republicans to form a new party. They can't abide their present company and associations.

The skies are brightening for the Democrats if they will but ignore side issues, refuses to be enropped into angry differences hereafter. May we not hope that the *honesty* of the country will assert itself in the next Presidential election?

The Indiana Democrats have been delivered of a good sort of platform as platforms go. The Republican party is roundly abused for its rascality, and as to the currency question, it is declared that while gold and silver are the true and safe basis for the currency, the contraction of the volume of our paper currency is inexpedient. The platform favors the gradual retirement of the circulation of the national banks and the substitution therefor of circulating notes issued by authority of the government. The resolutions also demand the repeal of the resumption act and the legislation providing for the withdrawal of legal tenders. They denounce Republican politicians who, for party ends, have sought to bring the public schools into political and sectarian controversy. They oppose the assumption by Congress of the debts of the District of Columbia, contracted by the late corrupt ring, but believe the government should pay her equal and just proportion for local improvements the same as other owners of property.

And still Blaine is silent. Secretary Bristow hastened to demand an investigation when the breath of suspicion touched his character that he was even rude to the Congressional Committee. The President is excited over the late developments, and called an extraordinary session of the Cabinet. But Blaine rests under a serious charge quietly, not even disturbed in his attacks upon "State Rights." The dark cloud which casts a blighting shadow upon his own reputation is obscured by the patriotsim which wells up in his loyal breast at the sight of the ex Confederates who dare show themselves in the House. It will probably be as well for Mr. Blaine that he first gets the beam out of his own eye.

The Legislature of Mississippi adjourned sine die last Saturday. Among the last acts of the Senate was the confirmation of Col. Chas. E. Furlong as Major General of militia. He was an officer in the Union army.

For the Journal.

State Pride—A North Carolina Institution—How North Carolina Lawyers are Made—Vance and Davis.

RICHMOND HILL, Yadkin co., April 20th, 1876.

DEAR JOURNAL:—These centennial days of glory and reflection have not alone the good effect of harmonizing the discordant elements of our country and uniting them upon the common platform of national pride and prosperity, but likewise of arousing the individual pride of each State and section. This is a happy consequence for North Carolina. Possessed as she is of an enviable share of the glory and renown of heroic times, and the unsurpassed diversity and worth of her local advantages, it is a matter of surprise that North Carolinians are not prouder than they are. Recent developments show that quite one seventeenth of the small population of the State have found inferior advantages but more sympathy and encouragement on other soils. The wealth thus abstracted to enrich other soils, the flowers thus transplanted to beautify other fields have weakened, but not exhausted the old North State; and is causing North Carolinians to exchange for their proverbial modesty and reprochable delicacy the fast growing principles of magnanimity and State pride, and to claim for their State and her institutions the merit and superiority they so justly have.

A thorough acquaintance forces me to the conclusion that North Carolina has cause to be proud of her institution here. I allude to the law school of Judge Pearson. The thorough tracing of the law from its origin in primeval days to the present, admiring at every turn the noble monuments of antiquity and the more curious refinements of modern art, tracing indeed the most simple law in force in the State to its earliest fountain-head of reason and necessity, and the thorough discussion of the reason and true principle of the law; these qualities, I say, are what have ranked this school inferior to none of its kind in the United States.

Situated in a lonely but beautiful mountain valley thirty miles northwest of Salem, amid old skyey oaks, with springs of mountain pure water gushing from their granite foundations, and among people of old-times hospitality and simplicity, may be found the institutions of which I write. The isolated and healthful location of the school most happily combine pleasure with opportunity for study. Here the diligent young lawyer can substitute for the bustle of the city the quietude and simplicity of mountain life; for the magnetic grace of his "loved one" he can exchange the beauties of nature, which exchanges are far more conducive to study than the injurious formality of city life and the distracting consequences of unmeaning calls.

Over five hundred lawyers have graduated here, two-thirds of whom are from this State—the remainder from the other Southern States. Twenty-three promising young men, mostly from this State, are now in attendance. But five will graduate the coming June, and judging from their standard here, we know, so far as they will be concerned, the past high standard of the North Carolina bar will be maintained when they will have coupled experience with their thorough knowledge of the law. Beaufort county may by proud of her representative in the present graduating class, in the person of Mr. W. A. Potts, Jr. His enviable natural love for his profession, coupled with a laudable ambition and his prominent stand here, bespeak for him a successful future at the bar. Union county too, for the West, can claim equal honor in her representative, Mr. R. P. Davis.

But two Gubernatorial candidates are spoken of in this part of the State: Vance, and the Hon. George Davis, of Wilmington. The impression that the latter gentleman will not allow his name to be used has caused deep regret among that honest yeomanry of the West who believe a man so eminently pure and great are an essential to the success of our party and its cause in the unprecedented campaign before us. LONG CREEK.

THE SALARY BILL.

Text of the President's Veto Message—A Plea for the Dignity of the Office—Grant's Ignorance of the Constitution as Great as His Disregard of It.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following is the text of the President's message, transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday, vetoing the salary bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return Senate bill No. 172, entitled "An act fixing the salary of the President of the United States," without my approval.

I am constrained to this course from a sense of duty to my successors in office, to myself, and to what is due to the dignity of the position of Chief Magistrate of a nation of more than forty millions of people.

When the salary of the President of the United States was fixed by the Constitution at $25,000 per annum we were a nation of but three millions of people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactories, with but few wants and those cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibility and dignity of the position, but justifiably so from the impoverished condition of the Treasury and the simplicity it was desired to cultivate in the republic.

The salary of congressmen under the Constitution was first fixed at six dollars per day for the time actually in session—an average of about 120 days to each session—or $720 per year, or less than one thirtieth of the salary of the President.

Congressmen have legislated upon their own salaries from time to time since, until finally it reached $5,000 per annum, or one-fifth that of the President before the salary of the latter was increased.

No one having a knowledge of the cost of living at the national capital will contend that the present salary of congressmen is too high, unless it is the intention to make the office one entirely of honor, when the salary should be abolished—a proposition repugnant to our republican ideas and institutions.

I do not believe the citizens of this republic desire their public servants to serve them without a fair compensation for their services. Twenty-five thousand dollars does not defray the expenses of the Executive for one year, or has not in my experience. It is not now one-fifth in value what it was when fixed by the Constitution in supplying demands and wants.

Having no personal interest in this matter I have felt myself free to return this bill to the House in which it originated, with my objections, believing that in doing so I meet the wishes and judgment of the great majority of those who indirectly pay all the salaries and other expenses of government. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 18, 1876.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Yesterday when the veto message of the President on the salary question was read in the Senate, one of the official reporters of the Senate noticed the gross and inexcusable errors the President had fallen into when he said: "When the salary of the President of the United States was *fixed by the Constitution* at $25,000 per annum" and again, near the close, a repetition of the error, where he said: "It is not now worth in value what it was when fixed by the Constitution in supplying wants and demands." But few of the senators heard the document read, but the attention of the Groton grocer, Senator Boutwell, was called to the President's ignorance of the Constitution, and this veto message was quietly returned to the President for revision. To-day it appeared in the Record, duly corrected, the first error being remedied as follows: 'When the salary of the President of the United States, *pursuant to the* Constitution, was fixed at $25,000;" and the second error removed by an entire change of the sentence: "It is not now one-fifth in value what it was at the time of the adoption of the Constitution." But the ignorance betrayed by the President of the Constitution will not astonish those who are familiar with his utter disregard of law. The original message was sent to the Senate on Tuesday, but was not read until yesterday. The official reporter had taken a copy of it as it came to the Senate, and another copy was made for the Associated Press, and telegraphed immediately after it was read. The criticism which the original message is open to is exceedingly mortifying to the President's friends, and they all deeply regret the publication of the first message. Some are charitable enough to attribute his dullness to a recent attack of neuralgia, a disease with which he has of late been much addicted to.

Three prisoners broke jail at Graham last week.

An unknown child was found dead near Concord last week.

A party of Jews have been arrested in Halifax for swindling.

The headstones of the Keenansville graveyard in Duplin county have all been stolen.

The Winston Sentinel thinks the Hon. Davis S. Reid would win the race for Governor.

A firm in Durham has shipped 2,000 pounds of smoking tobacco to the Centennial at Philadelphia.

By the breaking of the rope attached to the bell of the Baptist church in Goldsboro the sexton broke his leg.

The Wilson Advance urges the name of Thos. B. Keenan for Attorney General. No purer patriot or more spotless gentleman treads the soil of North Carolina than Col. Keenan, and if he should receive the nomination we feel sure he would add much strength to the ticket.

GOING TO MEET BLAINE.

Serious Charges Against Bristow—A Presidential Candidate Gone.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—S. T. Suit, once the head of a whisky ring and the associate of W. S. Huntington, and a fellow named Turkin, has been working up a case against Bristow, which the whisky ring thieves think very damaging. They got Suit's lawyer, T. W. Bartlett, formerly lieutenant governor of Ohio and brother-in-law of Senator Sherman, to go before the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice, on Friday last, and tell the scandal, as follows:

He was asked whether, in a professional capacity, he had ever been employed by S. T. Suit. He said he had, and repeated what Suit had said to him in 1870, when the law firm was Bartley & Stanton. B. H. Bristow was then United States district attorney at Louisville. Suit had entered into a gigantic speculation to make a corner in Kentucky whisky of a certain grade, where, unexpectedly, on the information of Bristow seven or eight distilleries were seized and his business operations crippled. No sooner had the seizures been made and the information filed, than Bristow resigned the office of United States district attorney and became a member of a law firm under the name of Hartlin, Bristow & Newman. Bristow, however, had succeeded in having his assistant, Wharton, made district attorney. In this favorable condition of affairs Suit was told to employ Bristow as his attorney if he wanted the distilleries released, though he would have to pay a large fee. Mr. Bartley did not remember the amount, but it is said to have been forty thousand dollars. The cases were all dismissed. Suit claims that he and his associates had been the victims of extortion. Accordingly he laid all the facts before Mr. Bartley to ascertain if legal proceedings might not be instituted against Mr. Bristow to recover the exorbitant fee. Bartley told his client that however questionable Mr. Bristow's proceeding might have been there was no ground for legal redress. He had been employed to perform a specified duty, and having in filled his agreement there was no ground for action. However, to satisfy Suit, Bartley, at the urgent request of his client, called upon the commissioner of internal revenue, then Columbus Delano, and presented to that official a hypothetical case so as not to involve Bristow's name. Delano replied that he did not see what action could be against an ex-official, and so the matter rested for several weeks. Suit had whisky seized in Baltimore which Bartley & Stanton were employed to secure the release. Bristow also knew of this transaction, and coming to Washington in behalf of the government, it occurred to Delano that Bristow would make a good solicitor general, and upon his representation Bristow was appointed to that office in 1870. Shortly after this suit called upon Bartley and told him not to further consider the matter of attempting to institute proceedings to recover the fee paid to secure the release of the distilleries, as Bristow was now solicitor general, and his friendship would be invaluable to him in his whisky speculations. The matter was dropped and nothing thought of it till last summer, when distillers were annoyed in every part of the country, except Kentucky, and then it was rumored that Bristow's connection with questionable business by Louisville distillers explained the "hands off" policy pursued in that State. Mr. Bartley had no charges to make against Bristow. He merely recited what Suit had told him, and consequently knew nothing of the facts or the truth of Suit's story.

S. T. Suit was yesterday examined by the committee, and pronounced the statement of Bartley entirely devoid of truth in every particular, except that he was interested in Kentucky distilleries. The committee questioned and cross questioned this Asa Trenchard, but he denied absolutely and unequivocally that he ever said anything to Mr. Bartley upon the subject. The committee therefore had no other alternative but to ascertain which of the witnesses had perjured himself, and to this end the statement of Judge Bartley is to be investigated. He was not a stranger to Suit, having been employed to transact important business from time to time, and it is absurd to suppose that he invented the story in 1870 which it was for his interest to deny in 1876. Either Bartley or Suit have sworn falsely, and it is the resolution of the committee that the guilty party shall be presented for perjury. To do this the evidence of Bartley, and the information which will be obtained to corroborate Suit's statement in 1870 to Bartley will have to be produced before the House. The transaction, however much Bristow may protest, has a queer look, and the fact that Suit feared Bristow's displeasure as solicitor general invites the inquiry whether the charge made last summer is not correct; That the Kentucky distillers have no reason to fear Bristow, not because they are not honest, but because of the hold they have upon him in his career as district attorney, and subsequently as the successful attorney in securing the release of their property, which, if properly seized, should have been held, and which, if improperly seized, did not require the payment of an extravagant fee to effect the removal of the grip of the revenue officials. There is also evidence of other transactions of Bristow as solicitor general of a character that it will be harder for him to explain that the seizure of Suit's whisky distilleries.

WHAT SHALL IT BE CALLED?

The Committee Unable to Agree Upon a Name for the Centennial State.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The House committee on territories is still undecided as to what name to give New Mexico in admitting this territory as a State. Montezuma was at one time agreed upon, but the vote was reconsidered, Mr. Meade, of New York, made an eloquent appeal to let the historical name of Montezuma remain, but was overruled. He then suggested that the committee might drop the zuma and call it Monte, which being the favorite game of the Mexicans would be entirely appropriate. Mr. Southard, the chairman of the committee, suggested Tres Monte, and the matter now rests subject to being punched in the presence of the committee.

On the Wrong Track.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

When Blaine made the wicked speech which rekindled the slumbering embers of sectional hate and made them give out a lurid flame, he believed he was treading the path that led to the Presidency—the goal of his ambition. Had he known Senator Morton as well as we do, he would have been aware that he was traveling a road that led to dangerous ground, for all that territory had been pre-empted by the Senator years ago. Morton also had the right of possession, which lawyers declare to be nine points in law. He had built a house upon his ground, and from its steeple raised to a bloody shirt as an emblem of his principles. When Blaine put his foot on the domains of his Western rival, he was a trespasser, and right soon did he find it out. He persisted, however, in maintaining his squatter rights, and it took heroic treatment on the part of the lord of the manor to force the intruder from his dominions.

IS GEN. GRANT GUILTY?

Public Money for Election Purposes—Will the President Be Impeached.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The committee on expenditures in in the department of justice struck a perfect bonanza fraud to-day. They were prospecting on the 13th inst., and in asking Col. H. C. Whiteley some questions about the disbursement of the money annually appropriated to be used under the direction of the attorney General in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, it occured to the committee that the witness was very technical in his answer, and they suspected that he was evading a direct answer. He was accordingly pressed very close, but he answered that he never paid any money knowing that it was to be used for corrupt purposes. He was then asked if he had not paid money which might have been used for corrupt purposes, and he answered that of course where he paid large sums of money under orders to one person he could not know for what purpose it was paid finally. He was asked if he had not paid large sums of money at various times to a well known politician of New York. This staggered him for a few moments, and he began to suspect that somebody had been giving away the secrets of his office. He, however, did not answer squarely, but asked for time to consult his counsel and examine his papers. He had no desire to conceal anything from the committee, but he did not wish to speak without having had an opportunity to take advice and look over some records. If he could have a few days to go to his home at Cambridgeport, Mass., and look over some papers, he would come back and tell all he knew. After consultation the committee decided to allow Whitley the time he asked, and he left that evening for Boston, and he turned up this morning and went before the committee, and told all he knew about the disbursement of money belonging to the secret service fund for election purposes. The substance of his testimony was as follows:

In 1871 John J. Davenport, of New York city, who is a United States commissioner and chief supervisor of elections, wanted a large sum of money from the appropriation for the sundry civil bill for the year ending June 30, 1872, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States. He saw the President, and $2,800 was ordered to be paid over to him. The order was a verbal one from the Attorney General. A little later Davenport called to see Whiteley at the office of the secret service division, New York city, and not finding him left a note, in which he says that he had seen General Horace Porter, who told him that the President had ordered the Attorney General to direct him, Whiteley, to pay over five thousand dollars to him, Davenport. Not long after this a letter came to Whiteley from Attorney General Ackerman, in which he says that the President has had a conference with Davenport, and directs five thousand dollars additional to be handed over to him by Whiteley. This was done. There was paid during 1871 to Davenport in all seven thousand eight hundred dollars. The following is a sample of the receipts which Davenport gave for this money: September 14, 1871, received of H. C. Whiteley, cash of secret service division, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be used by me in the State of New York for the purpose of detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of crimes against the United States.

JOHN J. DAVENPORT.

U. S. Com. and Chief of Supervisors of Election.

In 1872 Davenport was more greedy. He wanted money at the rate of five and ten thousand dollars at a time. Col. Whiteley got frightened at this, and refused to pay any more money; thereupon Davenport wrote to Attorney General Williams, and next day Whiteley received orders to pay. Williams told him he must consult Davenport, and use the money in such manner as you and he may agree upon. Whiteley says he paid over the money, but that he was not informed by Davanport as to the disposition made of it. On the 13th of July Davenport received $5,000, and on October 11, $5,000 more, and September 26 $10,000, making twenty thousand dollars in all. In all Whiteley paid to Davenport $35,600 during 1871, '72, '73 and '74. Attorney General Williams was subpœnaed and brought forthwith before the committee, and rigidly examined during nearly the whole afternoon. He admitted that he ordered the money to be paid to Davenport at the suggestion of the President, but claimed that it was used for the purpose of preventing election frauds in New York city. His attention was called to sections 2026 and 2031 of the revised statutes, which provide that chief supervisors of elections shall require their subordinates to make out lists of votes and examine into all questions of doubtful voters, and fixes for all this labor regular fees and salaries, so that under the law everything that Davenport could do legitimately was paid for by the United States government. His accounts all came to the Treasury Department, and must be audited, and if found correct, paid out of the regular appropriations. This leaves no room whatever for the use of the $35,600 from the secret service fund for any regular and lawful purpose, and the President and Attorney General, upon the latter's showing, have been guilty of this misdemeanor in office and must be impeached therefor.

Ex-Attorney General Williams testified that Commissioneer Davenport, of New York, received, by order of the president, not less than twenty thousand dollars from the secret service fund to break up illegal registration in New York city. He was not prepared to say what services Davenport rendered, but he knew that Grant was particular in giving Davenport all the money and authority necessary to secure a republican majority.

North Carolina.

From the Petersburg Index-Appeal.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, in an able article on the political history and situation of the Old North State, ventures two items of advice to the Conservatives of that Commonwealth which we heartily endorse and commend to their favorable consideration. One of these is to summarily extinguish the professional mischief-makers in the party, and hold them, by the very virtue of their quarrelsome and selfish habits, to be unworthy of personal respect or of public trust. There would be a immense improvement at in the situation if this counsel could be adopted, and the policy, so indicated, at once and vigorously enforced. The other point made by the Enquirer is that the candidate of the party for Governor ought to be some gentleman whose antecedents are not such as to awaken old feuds and create new divisions, by the mere fact of his elevation to that honorable and responsible position. Such is the situation of affairs in North Carolina that the exercise of the utmost wisdom and discretion appears to be demanded to secure to the Conservatives the control of its government. They must put down squabblers and nominate popular men who will not alienate the support of any class or section of the State. The eyes of the country are upon the Conservatives of the noble North State, and we sincerely hope their action may justify the confident expectations that are now entertained by their friends in Virginia and elsewhere.

Col. Nelligan won the first, Kilbourn the second and Stamped the third race at New Orleans Friday.

From the Morganton Blade:

Mr. McKenzie, of this place has a fine specimen of gold. The lump weighs 37 penny we ghts and was picked up near town by a darkey. Considerable interest is felt as to the exact spot where it was found, but this fact has never been divulged.

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